

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Ford's firmness

President Ford is to be commended for his handling of the Mayaguez incident. He acted with prudence, deliberation, and courage. Rightly, he tried first to secure return of the vessel and its crew by diplomatic means. Cambodia's failure to respond left him no choice but to take military action.

This was an instance of firm leadership under difficult and delicate circumstances.

There is need now to view the event with a sense of proportion. The tendency by some to gloat that the U.S. has demonstrated its "strength" in the aftermath of defeat in Vietnam should be suppressed. Hyperbole is self-defeating. This was not the use of power to safeguard America's or another nation's security. It was the use of power for the legitimate and circumscribed purpose of protecting American lives and property. The point is the U.S. could not permit a nation to flout international law and arbitrarily seize its ships and citizens on the seas.

This is not to deny, however, the complicating factors surrounding the capture and retrieval of the Mayaguez — and the impact of the American action in broader foreign policy terms. The seizure looked very much like a defiance of the U.S. In this context the use of counterforce is bound to be seen as a demonstration of Washington's willingness to protect its interests with toughness. Whatever the public rhetoric of governments, we suspect many nations in Asia (possibly even Thailand) are relieved to see this is so.

Nor should it be forgotten that Moscow and Peking, whose perceptions are most vital to

America's security, are watching closely. Can it be doubted that the Chinese or Russians would read a failure of the U.S. to act in its legitimate interests as a sign of weakness?

In Washington the Mayaguez affair is still having an impact. Although there is general praise for the President's action, questions have arisen about the high cost in casualties and about some aspects of the execution of the operation. Abroad, too, the repercussions have yet to be fully felt.

There seems little doubt that the marine operation will solidify communist anti-Americanism, and the crucial question is what the U.S.-Cambodian confrontation spells for future relations in the region. This is hardly an auspicious beginning for a new relationship with Phnom Penh, whose motives in seizing the Mayaguez are still unclear.

All one knows is that the Cambodians are extremely sensitive to what they term "foreign imperialism." The new leaders are militant, radical, and determined to demonstrate their country's independence.

That goal must be honored. It goes without saying Cambodia's territorial integrity must be respected and there must be no interference in its domestic affairs as it gropes toward a new political and economic order. But a time will come when Cambodia will want trade and other relations with the rest of the world. It must therefore learn that if it is to be accepted as a member of the international community, it will have to abide by international norms of responsible behavior.

The naval challenge

The rescue of the freighter Mayaguez focuses dramatically on the importance of American sea power. Similarly do recent Soviet naval exercises demonstrate the Soviet Union's determination to become a global naval power. There is little doubt the Russians hope eventually to achieve parity with and even surpass America's present capability on the seas and to use their navy for political — and if need be military — purposes.

In the face of this Soviet challenge, several conclusions suggest themselves:

• It is vital to world stability and the West's security that the United States maintain its naval supremacy. The Russians do not depend on the seas for their survival; the West does. America must therefore keep its navy modernized, efficient and fully able to meet U.S. commitments around the world and to act as a deterrent to Soviet expansionism.

• In light of the American withdrawal from Vietnam and changing political perceptions in Asia and Europe, there is urgent need for a national discussion of what U.S. commitments are, what kind of navy America should have, and how well it is fulfilling its mission.

• While worldwide naval limitations are unrealistic at present, the Soviet Union and the United States ought to begin thinking about averting an unrestrained naval race. The first step could be agreement to limit force levels in the Indian Ocean.

On the last score, concern is mounting that the U.S. may be losing its edge in the Indian Ocean. The Soviets are misreading the morale and function of the two American carriers. The core of the U.S. Navy is the aircraft carrier, a powerful attack ship aimed at protecting American military power on shore, i.e., in a land war, and keeping sea lanes open. A flexible force, it is capable of a variety of military operations, as so recently seen in the Gulf of Siam.

The Russians, on the other hand, are not yet able to use their navy to project power. They have concentrated on building an advanced system aimed at preventing the U.S. from contributing to a land war in Europe, interfering in the West's seaways and supply routes, and at protecting their own submarine missile capability.

Although they do not have a massive offensive capability, however (and we are speaking here of conventional not strategic nuclear forces), the Russians have visibly

improved their sustaining capacity at sea. With time they will be able to assert themselves more and more in crisis situations.

To respond to this challenge, it is necessary to reevaluate what kind of navy the U.S. should be building. Unfortunately, what drives naval programs, experts agree, is not actual need so much as institutional momentum, personalities, power rivalries within the service — and an often exaggerated cry of "The Russians are coming!"

To cite "NATO commitments" as the raison d'être of force numbers and types is not enough. What, it must be asked, should these commitments be? Why does the Navy need 15 carriers and not, say 20, or 10? Why does it always need two in the Mediterranean? How viable are big carriers in the Mediterranean in the event of a European land war? What should the U.S. do to strengthen its naval presence in Asia as it forced to withdraw from its foreign bases there?

Some experts believe this post-Vietnam era demands a much more flexible navy. They suggest that smaller carriers and more ships with vertical-take-off aircraft are more functional than giant carriers, which are prohibitive in cost and therefore riskier to use.

A part of naval reassessment should be consideration of the possibilities for force limitations. At present there is no need to negotiate with the Russians, for the U.S. has the far superior navy. But the time may come when the two navies are comparable.

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"There! Now if we can all watch our Ps and Qs."



Readers write

It's a kinder world now

In the nostalgia for a more stable society, it seems to me Peter J. Henniker-Heaton is viewing a past era through rose-tinted spectacles. (Manners very nearly make them — April 28th.)

I would submit that today's western world is kinder than that of prewar days. Deference and formality may be less, but should one care about that?

There may be far less of the leisure which enables people to pursue the niceties of life; many facets of polite living require time, and the middle classes no longer have the help in daily life which gives this. The working classes never did have it.

In my view, individual kindness has not diminished, and frequently at greater cost to the donor. I meet courtesy and kindness in my business connections, which take me from sumptuous offices to building sites — and the working classes are no longer the only ones who can afford to be a worthy cause.

I deplore the fact that the President's great nation and his Secretary of State, belittled the people of this nation's effort to assess blame — or more accurately to absolve themselves of associate past and present failings.

Our President should be urged to effort to show what we Americans contributed in our effort to all consider to be a just cause for the sake of man. We and our allies lost much shame upon us.

Today's concern for battered babies and wives is evidence, not of an increase in this terrible occurrence, but of increased efforts to stamp it out. Anyone who had experience of prewar poverty areas will know of the many changes which can take.

Mr. Henniker-Heaton must either have led a somewhat sheltered life or be ignorant of social history.

There seems to me to be a great deal too much wringing of hands, doom, gloom and

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Guns don't bring butter

By Joseph C. Harsch

Gerald Ford's first presidential journey to Europe underlines an important but not yet widely perceived fact about the world we live in. The machinery for cooperation among the modern industrial democracies was designed to meet the receding problems of the past, not the onrushing problems of tomorrow.

The NATO alliance is concerned with protecting Western Europe from the pressures of communism and Soviet imperialism coming from the East. Everything about NATO — its problems, its tasks and its answers — move along an east-west axis. President Ford went to Brussels officially to reassure the West European allies of American devotion to NATO — which the Europeans do not seriously doubt.

But the great problems weighing upon all the governments in the NATO alliance and on the others, primarily Japan, who are associated with them are not on any east-west axis. They are on a north-south axis. They concern the trading relations between the industrial countries which inhabit the northern temperate zones of the world and the raw-material producing countries of South America, Africa, and southern Asia.

There is harmony among NATO members and allies whenever the conversation turns to the Soviet Union. There are differences of emphasis in perceptions of Soviet future intentions, but not on fundamentals. But the conversation on that subject tends to be perfunctory and recessive. Most of the allies feel that for the time being at least that problem is under control.

The problems not under control at all are the price of oil, the price of food, the relationship between industrial prices and raw-material prices. And for these problems there is as yet almost no machinery. True, there are piecemeal approaches. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger preceded President Ford to Europe to speak at a ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency. The residual organization of the British Commonwealth, which recently met in the West Indies, is a forum of sorts in which there are the beginnings of a new approach to north-south problems. The European Common Market has negotiated new relationships with African countries.

"We are really at the moment of decision," So said Portuguese Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal in the provincial town of Coimbra.

He was referring to the struggle under way between his own party and the Socialists in what the Socialists see as a last stand to keep the principle of party freedom and parliamentary democracy alive in Portugal.

But the decision that counts in Portugal is that of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which ousted the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime 13 months ago and really holds the reins of power in the country. The MFA is being forced in effect to arbitrate the struggle between Communists and Socialists.

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President Ford turns spotlight on Europe



By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
There was one question of substance that President Ford intended to tackle during the NATO summit here — in addition to the largely psychological and symbolic task of reassuring the Western alliance of U.S. commitment and credibility in the wake of recent setbacks in Indo-China.

It was the Middle East.

Mr. Ford's aim was to try to enlist the help of America's European allies in breaking the current impasse in the Middle East and get things moving again toward settlement in the area.

During his current travels on this side of the Atlantic, the President is meeting one of the principals in the Middle East drama, Egyptian President Sadat, in Salzburg, Austria. And after Mr. Ford's return to Washington, he will be having talks in the White House with another of the principals, Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

What the President learns during these two meetings will influence the U.S. in deciding what new initiatives it might take on the Middle East. Even before Mr. Ford left Washington for Brussels, high administration officials disclosed in private talks that

1. The President was now "looking hard" at an "option for Mideast reassessment" which would include nearly total withdrawal by Israel from occupied Arab territories in return for a new "ironclad" U.S. guarantee of Israel's security.

2. The President, here at the NATO summit, was to work in private bilateral talks, to prevail on individual members of the alliance to agree to work with the U.S. in bringing about a Mideast settlement.

The U.S. is not asking for NATO group action in this direction. The President has said, "I don't think the alliance should, as a unified body, move into these very delicate negotiations."

But he added in a recent interview: "The impact of each nation, if we could all agree ... would be extremely beneficial and most helpful in getting Arab nations, as well as Israel, to resolve some of the long-standing Israeli questions."

U.S. hopes for Soviet cooperation in the same direction on these administration "perceptions":

• A show of NATO strength and solidarity — which the president believes was on display here for the next two days — was to remind the Soviets that they are dealing with a still formidable and determined Western bloc and with a U.S. that, despite Vietnam, has not turned its back on its commitments.

The U.S. assumption here is that detente works better and that Soviet participation in a Mideast guarantee is more likely if the Soviets are convinced that their adversary is united and tough — and that lack of Soviet cooperation might unleash events that might precipitate a war.

• The Soviets, particularly party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, are looking for something they might well accept as a quid pro quo for joining in a Mideast territorial guarantee. That something might be U.S. and NATO agreement to a meeting of the European security conference at summit level in which the West would put its seal of consent to current Soviet-carved boundaries in Eastern and Central Europe.

The President may well decide to hold out to the Soviets this carrot of U.S. participation at a European security conference later this summer — in return for Soviet participation in a Mideast settlement.

Portuguese parties tussle

By Geoffrey Geddes
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

and after a day-long meeting, it still could not make up its mind.

The week before last MFA closed down the Socialist newspaper Republica, rather than resolve the impasse that had developed between the paper's Socialist editorial and its ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency. The residual organization of the British Commonwealth, which recently met in the West Indies, is a forum of sorts in which there are the beginnings of a new approach to north-south problems. The European Common Market has negotiated new relationships with African countries.

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ment had actually made a commitment to the IRA to withdraw.

Speaking on Irish radio, Mr. Arlton said the British would pull out if the Northern Ireland's Protestant community that Britain's Labour Party government may be preparing to withdraw from the province if its latest attempt to find a political solution fails.

First, the illegal provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) threatened to call off the cease-fire which it has observed since February unless there was evidence of what is termed continuing British movement toward withdrawal.

The clergyman's claim that Britain had given the IRA a commitment to withdraw met with a crisp denial from Merlyn Rees, British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

But the denial did little to allay the concern of Northern Ireland Protestants who have long feared a British surrender to the IRA.

New claims of a possible British withdrawal revive support for those who urge Protestants

to arm themselves against what they see as the threat of an IRA-Catholic take-over.

The IRA assumes that it would run the province if the British withdrew. Moderate Catholics, with no faith in the IRA, think that if Britain withdraws, Protestant extremists would take power.

Ivan Cooper, leading member of the Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, claims that Protestants in the police and local army reserves already are well prepared for seizing power.

South of the border the government of the Irish Republic believes — and hopes — that Britain has no intention of withdrawing. It thinks withdrawal would be evading Britain's responsibility to find a political solution for the province and would open up the prospect of civil war.

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Australasia

Aborigines make their voice heard

By Ann Millar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra
The tents are gone, and the lawns outside Parliament House where they once stood have been dug up for replanting. The "aboriginal embassy," widely publicized here for several years, has been closed.

The "embassy," bedecked with signs and symbols, had been the focal point of rowdy demonstrations. Its removal is an indication that the aborigines are, for the time being at least, satisfied that their complaints and claims are receiving official attention.

The right of aborigines to recover lands many of their ancestors lost to territorial expansion or to demand compensation for them has been a thorny problem for the Australian Government. At least one spokesman, Charles Perkins, assistant secretary for aboriginal affairs, thinks progress has not been made fast enough and threatened to protest by pitching another tent outside the United Nations to call worldwide attention to aboriginal grievances. He also says he will ask the World Court to prosecute Australia for racism.

Once numbering perhaps 300,000, the aborigines had evolved a complex social organization over thousands of years when the first British settlers arrived in Australia in 1788. Aboriginal ties to the land were associated with religious beliefs more than with agriculture, because as a people they were nomads, lacking even the simplest forms of cultivation or trade.

As livestock ranchers and farmers fanned out across Australia in the 1830s and 1840s, the aborigines were forced to give up many of their traditional tribal grounds. Since there were no villages, and dwellings and tools were primitive, it appeared to the white settlers that these were people lacking in intellect and in the ability to perform sustained work.

The idea has been held widely ever since, even though aborigines have achieved promi-



Aborigine laborer on outback sheep station

nence in several fields, among them tennis star Evonne Goolagong, poet Kath Walker, and internationally acclaimed artist Namatjira. Miss Goolagong was voted Australian of the Year in 1972.

At the same time, the aboriginal population has declined steadily to the point that the 1971 census showed 116,861 (about one-third of them full-blooded) out of an overall Australian population of 13 million.

Historically there have been three different approaches in Australia toward aborigines:

- Protection — virtually an attitude of apartheid. From 1860 until the 1950s government controls restricted freedom of movement, controlled employment, and prohibited alcoholic beverages. Little was done outside mission stations to educate or improve the well-being of the indigenous people. Police frequently were used to enforce regulations.

- Assimilation — widely accepted in the 1950s. It was generally thought that aborigines should become fully integrated with the European-type civilization of white Australians. Improvements began to be made in housing, health, and education.

In 1967 Australians voted overwhelmingly to

give the federal government power to legislate for aborigines in the states concurrently with state governments. Their numbers also were to be included in the national census. Subsequently an office of aboriginal affairs was established and a council appointed to advise the federal government.

- Self-determination — the present policy. It is designed to enable aborigines to choose their own way of life — whether a return to ancient tribal ways (and this is being done successfully in some areas) or to become part of the Western-type society.

When the present Labor government came to power in 1972, it provided considerable impetus to a movement that already had begun.

The government kept its promise to locate offices of aboriginal affairs in all states and appointed the Commission on Land Rights to try to resolve the compensation claims.

The commission's final report, in April, 1974, stressed that aborigines should be consulted, fully about all proposals on their behalf, despite criticism from those wanting immediate action. It also recommended as much autonomy as possible for aborigines in

running their own affairs, but with ability for use of public money and resources.

The report did not recommend compensation for lost lands, but suggested aborigines should own title to their lands which would be vested in corporations as land trusts and directed by a committee composed of aborigines.

Two such councils already have been established in the Northern Territory, about a fifth of which is aboriginal-owned, with exploitation of mineral resources (bauxite, manganese) has been a major controversy. The land-rights committee suggested that mining companies deal directly with the new trusts rather than with communities, and the suggestion has been followed and been found to work satisfactorily.

The Australian Government is spending more than \$210 million in fiscal year 1975 on housing, health, education, employment, and legal aid for aborigines. And aborigines all over Australia have been elected to national consultative committees to collaborate with Canberra on policies of the government.

New Zealand's offshore oil search

By Denis Wedderell
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, New Zealand
Does oil rest beneath the waters off New Zealand?

A modern offshore rig is looking for it, but the project directors must cope with technical and governmental snags.

The rig, named Penrod 74, is reaching down toward a target depth of 14,000 feet at a drilling site west of this nation's North Island in a concession of the Shell-BP-Todt consortium.

Natural gas already has been discovered off New Zealand in the huge, 200-square-mile, Taranaki Basin, but the oil searchers say that gas may now begin fueling Auckland, Wellington, and other New Zealand cities in

Benelux joins seat-belt bloc

By Roger

Brussels
Car drivers and front-seat passengers in the Benelux countries — Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg — must wear seat belts from June 1 by law, Belgian Transport Minister Jozef Chabert announced.

The belts must be worn in town as well as on highways.

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

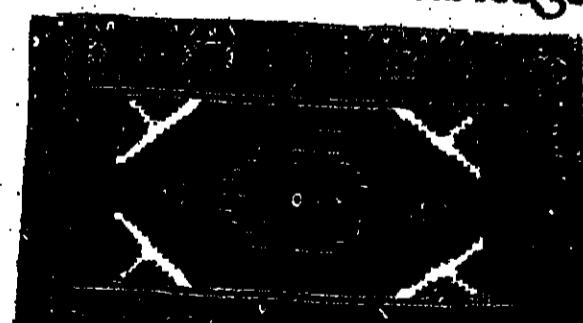
Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but drilling is behind schedule due to technical problems.

Government policy has also gotten in the oilmen's way. The New Zealand Superior Development Company, Ltd., withdrew from an agreement with the Aquitaine-Murphy-Odeco consortium in January this year, because of restrictive government laws concerning oil exploration.

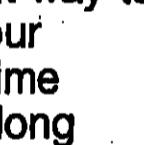
Last year the government said it would participate in the development of oil discoveries (but not in the search) and proposed to amend the law so that all future prospecting licenses would include a condition giving it a 20 percent interest in the oil.

But the oilmen say they have a right to explore in areas where they already hold licenses, most of which will expire this year.

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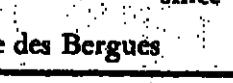
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Latin America

Torture case pits church against Chilean junta

It centers around Sergio Zamora, a longtime Socialist who was picked up by military intelligence agents on May 15.

For at least five hours he was interrogated by agents of DINA, a military organization whose job is to ferret out alleged subversives. DINA was founded after the military seized power. Its agents are often accused of using brutal torture tactics and of acting like secret police.

During his interrogation by DINA, Mr. Zamora was beaten, burned repeatedly with cigarettes, and apparently given electric "shock treatments."

Eventually he told DINA agents he would cooperate — promising to level the finger at some of his associates if he could be taken to the offices of the Committee for Peace, an organization sponsored by the church to assist torture victims, among other assignments. He indicated some of his associates would be found there.

As Mr. Zamora and his DINA interrogators arrived, he saw several churchmen at the entry and he literally leaped from the arms of his captors into the arms of the churchmen.

The incident became quite involved from this point on. While none of the story has been published in Santiago nor has it become common knowledge, the church and the military

were locked in a standoff for a number of hours late on May 15.

Eventually junta president Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Cardinal Silva Henriquez, and the papal nuncio were involved.

For several hours, as more churchmen and more DINA agents arrived, there was concern the military might invade the committee's office, which is on church property, in order to retake Mr. Zamora.

A church doctor, meanwhile, examined Mr. Zamora and confirmed the beatings and cigarette burns, urging immediate hospitalization for the victim.

Cardinal Silva Henriquez, said by some churchmen to have been most reluctant to get involved, talked by phone with General Pinochet who said he could not take the word of the church doctor, doubting that there had been any torture, and wanted an Army physician to examine the victim.

The Cardinal agreed to this in exchange for General Pinochet's promise to remove the DINA agents. Churchmen were concerned for Mr. Zamora's health waited fruitlessly for two hours for the Army doctor, and finally decided in the early hours of May 16 to take Mr. Zamora to a Catholic hospital. He is still there, recovering from the injuries and under constant guard by churchmen.

All this comes against a growing disillusionment of churchmen over the military rule in Chile since the ouster of President Salvador Allende in September, 1973.

Lower members of the clergy are outright opponents of the regime, while top clergy have been reluctant to formally break with the military. But at the Chilean bishops' annual retreat last month, there was agreement to take a stronger stand against the military. There also were reports that the bishops drafted and sent a private letter on their concerns to General Pinochet.

Now the Zamora case, together with other recent torture incidents in which the church believes to be true, is pushing the church into more open conflict with the military. A formal break is even considered possible.

Violence perils Argentine press

By James Nelson Goodsell
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science
Monitor
Buenos Aires

A combination of government decrees, terrorist attacks, and other intimidations are seriously threatening Argentina's traditional freedom of the press.

In recent weeks these threats have mounted "to alarming proportions," an editor of a major Argentine newspaper said this week.

Last week, for example, the government decreed that newspapers here may not report any news or commentary about Argentina distributed by foreign news agencies.

Then last weekend, television screens carried advertisements, widely believed sponsored by the government, which attacked two Buenos Aires newspapers, *El Cronista Comercial* and *La Opinion*.

On top of all this, the financial writer of *La Opinion* was found murdered over the weekend — presumably the victim of a terrorist group. His death brings to more than 450 the number of Argentines killed by terrorists since last July 1.

Two other reporters are missing and eaten for their safety.

All of this combines to frighten newspapermen here. Most of the Buenos Aires press, including the mass circulation *La Prensa*, *La Nacion*, and *Clarín*, did not print on Tuesday of this week in protest over the killing of Jorge Moro, the financial writer of *La Opinion*.

But it is not only the press that is worried. So are many of Argentina's leading politicians and other figures.

Middle East

Terror gangs surface in Iran

By Dann Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The terrorists in Iran who killed two U.S. Air Force officers last month are urban guerrillas. While religious, nationalist, and reformist in outlook, they are committed to assassination and violence.

Their numbers are small. They work far underground. And the Iranian secret police, Savak, has great difficulty in finding them.

The group is one of two that share some of the Marxist-Leninist concepts of the Communist Tudeh movement, which was suppressed in Iran in 1953 when the Shah succeeded, with American help, in returning from exile and

Soviets woo Libya's Qaddafi

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
The Soviets and Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi, the anti-communist Libyan leader, appear to be improving their tentative partnership.

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's visit to Libya last month saw some progress in the uneasy flirtation between Colonel Qaddafi's staunchly Islamic regime and Moscow, which has been selling tanks, missiles, and advanced MIG-23 aircraft to Libya for hard cash.

Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat recently told visitors that the Qaddafi regime — which has disapproved of all of President Sadat's efforts to seek Middle East peace through U.S. mediation efforts — could become an active threat to Egypt. Mr. Sadat has been glancing uneasily over his shoulder at Libya ever since union efforts between the two states broke down before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

At about the time of Premier Kosygin's visit to Tripoli, the Libyan radio announced it was ceasing at-

overthrowing Mossadegh's revolutionary regime.

But they insist that they are not ideological Marxists and avoid using the Marxist vocabulary.

Taking responsibility for the assassinations of Col. Paul R. Shaffer and Lt. Col. Jack J. Turner in Tehran was a group called the "people's warriors" (Mujaheddin-I-Khalq).

The other group is the "people's guerrillas and fighters."

The two groups were probably involved in the killing on June 3, 1973, on a Tehran street of Lt. Col. Lewis Hawkins, who was helping build up the Iranian gendarmerie, and in numerous attacks with small and relatively harmless bombs on offices of the United States Information Services and of Pan American Airways.

The revolutionaries also have raided Iranian gendarmerie posts to seize arms. The assassination of two American officers this week was intended, according to sympathizers in this country, as "a warning to the Shah and to the United States."

To the Shah the guerrillas were saying, these sympathizers explain, that the recent execution of nine revolutionaries in an Iranian newspaper among students in Europe.

Neither the National Front nor the Tudeh are at present active as guerrillas. In contrast, they continue to exist as political movements. A clandestine radio probably financed by the Soviet Union and probably situated in Baghdad continues to broadcast support for the Tudeh and highly personal attacks on the Shah.

The revolutionaries also have seized Iranian

tickets against Mr. Sadat "in the interests of Arab brotherhood." Mr. Sadat was then securing clearance in visits to the rulers of Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, and Syria to speak in the larger Arab interest when he meets President Ford in Salzburg, June 1. Mr. Sadat told a Beirut editor that he found the Libyan-Soviet togetherness "strange."

Moscow's desire to end past quarrels with Colonel Qaddafi was symbolized by a gift Mr. Kosygin carried to him: a copy of the Koran, the Muslim holy book, which belonged to the Caliph Osman and dating from the early decades of Islam.

The Soviet visitors thus tried to please Colonel Qaddafi's Islamic sentiments and convey the greetings of millions of Soviet Muslims, who Colonel Qaddafi used to charge were oppressed and persecuted by Moscow.

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By R. Norman Matheny, AP
The Shah of Iran

visitors' guide to LONDON

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By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vientiane, Laos
The new leftist regime in Laos will have a style of its own, distinct from that of the governments in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

But there is a large element of unpredictability in the situation, because so little is known in Vientiane of the workings of the Laotian Communist leadership. The highest leaders of the communist-style People's Party of Laos (PPL) have stayed in the background until now.

Both the Soviets and Chinese seemed fairly well satisfied with the coalition government of leftists, neutrals, and rightists that was established here after the signing of a peace agreement for Laos two years ago.

But with the leftists now firmly in control and the United States rapidly reducing its presence here, the Soviets and Chinese may be called upon to supply more aid. The United States until now has been by far the largest donor of economic aid to Laos.

Some of the American aid officials who are leaving Laos predict that the country soon will experience a virtual breakdown in technical services in the cities and towns.

"This country is going back a hundred years," said one disgruntled aid official.

"It's going to be another Burma pretty soon."

Thanks largely to U.S. aid, it is probably

Laotian towns face 'breakdown' say U.S. officials

cadres as too easygoing and frivolous to suit their own puritanical style.

North Vietnam will be the dominant foreign power in Laos. But the Chinese will impose some geographical limits on the reach of the North Vietnamese through an extensive road network that they built and are continuing to expand in northern Laos.

The Soviet Union is thought to be content with a predominant North Vietnamese influence because it will limit that of the Chinese.

Both the Soviets and Chinese seemed fairly well satisfied with the coalition government of leftists, neutrals, and rightists that was established here after the signing of a peace agreement for Laos two years ago.

Président Souphanouvong, chief of the joint political council set up under the Laos peace agreement, and other Pathet Lao leaders who have played a role in the coalition government are by no means mere figureheads. But the key leaders and decision makers in the PPL hierarchy have remained out of public view at the Pathet Lao headquarters in Sam Neua in northeastern Laos.

Although the North Vietnamese played a decisive role in advising and supporting, and sometimes fighting for, the Pathet Lao during the war years, Laos is not expected to follow the North Vietnamese model in every detail. North Vietnamese advisers were never completely happy with their Lao protégés' performance. They tended to regard some of the most highly disciplined Lao soldiers and

technicians have fled the country, while others have been replaced by what appear to be less-competent technicians and administrators.

Sweep a street for Mao

By John Burns
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
Headlines in the Peking People's Daily tell the story:

"Young street sweepers love their profession."

"Hewing coal for the Motherland is fine."

"Vocational guidance, China-style, consists of instilling in youth the idea that any work, no matter how menial or unpleasant, makes its contribution to the revolution."

Newspaper stories of the happiness of school graduates assigned to seemingly dreary jobs sometimes strike an outsider as unreal, but they doubtless serve to soften the resistance that still exists.

The stories follow an invariable pattern, telling how the young people assigned to manual work overcome initial dislike for their tasks by studying Marxist texts and by talking to veteran workers who impress on them the

importance of subordinating individual preferences to the requirements of the revolution.

A typical piece recently recounted how middle-school graduates assigned to a street-sweeping squad on Shanghai's Nanking Road at first were reluctant to do the work, considering it demeaning. But local party officials soon had the problem in hand.

The graduates were organized to study the relevant writings of Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao Tse-Tung, and veteran street sweepers were called in to talk about life in the days before the Communists came to power.

"Sweeping roads," they told the young people, "is part of the revolutionary work and is indispensable to the building of socialism."

The story went on, "Through study the young people came to understand that despising cleaning work is a reflection in the people's minds of the ideology of the landlords, the bourgeoisie, and all other exploiting classes. They vowed to challenge [such] ideas by sweeping roads for the revolution all their lives."

The gentlemanly sportsmen of Asia

Chinese 'proletarian sportsmanship' stresses that it's not winning that matters but how you played the game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking

While China awaits a decision on its bid for membership in the International Olympic Committee (IOC), it is bending over backward to establish an image of itself as committed to sportsmanship of the highest order.

The official Heinhuo News Agency, in a report on the National Military Games at Peking told how a young soldier named Hsu Yung-sheng asked for the match point in a volleyball game to be replayed after the referee awarded the game to his side — because he had touched the final ball before it went wide of the court.

The referee, impressed by this fine example of proletarian sportsmanship, promptly corrected his decision. Thereupon the spectators burst into enthusiastic applause, the agency said. Frustratingly, the report made no mention of whether soldier Hsu's team or its opponents eventually won the game.

In another demonstration of Chairman Mao's maxims on sportsmanship in action the agency recounted how a cross-country team from the Army's Foochow units coached a team from the Tsinan units it had defeated in a preliminary race and was subsequently defeated by the Tsinan team in the definitive contest.

During a badminton match between teams from the Wuhan and Kunming units, a player named Wang Heng-chien was similarly generous with advice for his defeated opponent, Li

Hsiao-ming. Mr. Li promptly went out and beat one of Mr. Wang's Wuhan teammates, but it was not enough to save the Kunming team from overall defeat.

To readers from the West, perhaps the most unusual aspect of the Heinhuo report was its approbation of the referee's habit of "canvassing comments from competitors" on uncertain points. This, said the report, demonstrated that the referees have successfully rid themselves of what it called "the bourgeois notion of referee's inviolable dignity."

Though Westerners often think it overdone, the lengths to which Chinese sportsmen will go to demonstrate their adherence to their motto of "friendship first, competitor second" stand in remarkable contrast to prevailing standards in the West.

Players on the national ice hockey team have been known to rest their sticks on their knees and applaud when their opponents score goals, and any visiting player who is injured will find himself surrounded by solicitous Chinese opponents — whether or not the whistle has blown.

If the Chinese team competes in the 1976 games at Montreal, the urge to display this generosity toward opponents almost certainly will be offset by the need to demonstrate that China can hold its own in world-class competition. In fact, current standards suggest that the Peking squad would win few medals, especially in track and field where the national records are mostly well short of the Olympic beat.

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United States

Plans for increase called 'political'

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon is tilting lances with the Shah of Iran, in a last-ditch effort to ward off another oil-price hike by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Figures used by the Shah to justify an OPEC price boost this September are "false," Mr. Simon told this newspaper, and OPEC analysts appear to be "confused" in their reasoning.

The U.S. Treasury chief shredded the tenet pressed by the Shah — that OPEC members have lost 35 percent of their purchasing power since they last raised oil prices because of world inflation and the growing weakness of the dollar.

"The dollar," said Mr. Simon in a telephone interview, "is exactly where it was two years ago. In other words, there has been no deterioration of the dollar's position since oil prices climbed."

Prices of goods imported by OPEC powers, added Mr. Simon, "went up about 24 percent during 1974" — not the 35 percent claimed by the Shah recently on U.S. television. And, said the Treasury Secretary, "about one-third of

that 24 percent rise can be traced right back to the earlier rise in oil prices."

This September, U.S. officials concede, the 13 nations of OPEC are likely to raise the price of oil by an amount undetermined, possibly in the range of \$2 a barrel.

Currently Persian Gulf crude sells for more than \$11 a barrel — roughly 400 percent higher than two years ago.

Key OPEC members, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iran, are cutting back production to keep prices high. "Control over supply," says a U.S. Treasury analysis, "is being used to maintain the fourfold price increase."

Now, according to the Shah, OPEC plans to hike prices further, an action which Mr. Simon terms "political," with no "justification in economic and financial facts."

Another price hike, said Mr. Simon, would compound the "economic damage" already done to the world by soaring oil prices, particularly to developing nations and to poor people in industrialized countries.

On the domestic front, meanwhile, President Ford is readying a major decision on energy policy, to be announced before he sets off for Europe Wednesday.

Mr. Ford may add a second \$1 a barrel tariff on imported oil. He also may begin the process

of decontrolling the price of "old oil," now frozen at \$5.25 a barrel.

More than 90 percent of all U.S. domestic oil, according to the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), is frozen at that price. The rest sells for about \$11.28 a barrel, comparable to the price of Persian Gulf crude.

By allowing the price of old oil to rise, Mr. Ford hopes to induce American oil companies to prospect for, and produce, more domestic oil, thereby lessening U.S. dependence on foreign petroleum.

Twice the President postponed adding a second \$1 tariff on imported oil — the first \$1 went into effect Feb. 1 — to give Congress time to produce its own energy plan. Unable to agree on policy, the House has shelved action until after the Memorial Day recess.

Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, says he "fully expects Congress to pass an energy bill after the recess.

"With that additional time," said Mr. Ullman Sunday on "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV), "we can zero in" on passing a comprehensive energy program without "crippling amendments."

Thrust of the House Ways and Means bill,

now sidetracked by the full House, is a gallon tax on gasoline, with higher taxes if consumption increases tend to develop alternative energy limitations on imports, and less guzzling cars, beginning in model year 1978.

"What the President is proposing," Mr. Ullman said, "is the wrong economically, would put another bulge in U.S. oil."

"The best way to head off the oil crisis," Mr. Ullman said, "is for America to sound conservation policy in place."

As Colorado really cooler than California?" asked one in a tone that wonders if anything can be cooler than the nippy ocean breeze rustling the grassy hillsides.

True, the Vietnamese women here at Camp Pendleton have chosen the plain bucket and outside faucet over the gleaming new washing machines offered by the Marine Corps. And the children gave volleyball only a cursory try before dropping the ball and reverting to their more traditional game of soccer.

But generally, the refugees are soaking up

"Where would you see a hockey game?"

Despite growing uncertainty about their future, and even misgivings by some on leaving Saigon, most Vietnamese refugees are

scurrying to adjust to a new way of life in the United States.

Classrooms under canvas spring up as quickly as chopsticks are dropped for plastic knives and forks; meals that were once lingered over, à la Saigonese, now are taken in breathless cafeteria fashion.

More practical hints also await the refugees. Thanks to the Coronado Baptist Church, hourly lectures on basic economics familiarize the Vietnamese with U.S. currency; inform them about banking practices; and educate them to the supermarket.

As Capt. John Curd of the Marine Corps put it, "They have to know they can't go into Macey's and haggle over the price."

While the young children are glued to afternoon television movies, their older brothers and sisters and even parents are busy taking courses. The most urgent: survival English, as a basic as learning to say "Hi!" or "Where do I shop for this?"

United States

Washington challenges Shah on oil price

Refugees in a hurry to learn all about America

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Pendleton, California
If the Vietnamese refugees know nothing about hot dogs, baseball, or apple pie, it won't be for lack of trying.

Answers to everything American are sought in a bombardment of questions:

"Is Colorado really cooler than California?" asked one in a tone that wonders if anything can be cooler than the nippy ocean breeze rustling the grassy hillsides.

True, the Vietnamese women here at Camp Pendleton have chosen the plain bucket and outside faucet over the gleaming new washing machines offered by the Marine Corps. And the children gave volleyball only a cursory try before dropping the ball and reverting to their more traditional game of soccer.

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"Where would you see a hockey game?"

Despite growing uncertainty about their future, and even misgivings by some on leaving Saigon, most Vietnamese refugees are

of the Mississippi River, or the number of representatives in the U.S. Congress, or who defeated the British at Yorktown. Much of the stress is on geography and history.

But there is also a background of confusion, uncertainty, and even depression.

"If we have to stay here a long time, it is better we go back to Vietnam," said a well-educated, professional Vietnamese.

The marines here have even volunteered to begin registering those who now desire to return to South Vietnam.

So far, only seven refugees have asked to return. Five of them said they would have wanted to remain in the United States if their families, still in Vietnam, were with them.

Bryce Torrence, head of the Red Cross here and a project director in Vietnam for 800,000 refugees, concedes "there is a sadness and a concern that the American people as a whole don't want them. They have gotten this idea somewhere. I don't feel this personally."

But Mr. Torrence sees them as people of great resilience and flexibility.

Summon your own bus

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Pick up your phone, dial a number, explain where you would like to go, and a bus drives up to your door to collect you. The charge is a fraction of what the taxi fare would have been. This "dial-a-bus" system is catching on in more and more U.S. communities.

A dial-a-ride system just closed in San Jose, California, "because it was too successful," city officials say. It could not keep up with demand. But in the same six months it took for the San Jose system to begin and end, six other services started elsewhere in the U.S.

In 1974, 21 such systems were opened, compared to two in 1968, 14 in 1972, and 20 in 1973.

What is dial-a-ride's appeal?

According to Dr. Paul O. Roberts, director of the Center for Transportation Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "A lot of people not presently served by the automobile — teen-agers, the handicapped, and the elderly — are being served by dial-a-ride. It means a lot of the population not now mobile are a good deal more mobile."

It also goes to areas not adequately served by scheduled public transportation.

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A bad press?

By the Associated Press

Retired Gen. William C. Westmoreland, former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, says the news media should establish an ethics system and engage in self-policing like the medical and legal professions.

General Westmoreland, who led American forces at the height of U.S. involvement, criticized some unnamed Vietnam war correspondents as "ambulance chasers" . . . who didn't know beans about the military.

"Officers, before being sent to Vietnam, were put through a course that introduced them to the people, the culture, guerrilla warfare," he said in an interview with the Charlotte News. "I know of no such preparations for reporters."

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United States

Why Ford put oil prices up

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — President Ford is acting to raise the price of oil — a step which will give a fresh nudge to inflation by hitting consumers with higher gasoline and home-heating bills?

Because, he stresses, the United States now is more vulnerable to an Arab oil embargo than it was in 1973. Only through cutting back consumption, he argues, can that dependence be reduced.

Since Congress has not acted, Mr. Ford wants to raise the cost of imported oil and eventually to allow the \$5.25-a-barrel price of 60 percent of domestic oil to float upward.

Another \$1-a-barrel tariff on imported oil will tack 1.5 cents a barrel onto the retail price of a gallon of gasoline and of home-heating oil, according to Federal Energy Administration (FEA) officials.

Already, according to the Oil and Gas Journal, regular grades of gasoline sell for about 12 cents a gallon at the pump — up from 52 cents earlier this year and 40 percent higher than before world oil prices quadrupled in 1973 and 1974.

Though the nation still imports less than 40 percent of its oil — roughly the same amount as before the 1973 embargo — more of that oil now comes from Arab countries than before.

Canada and Venezuela, two major suppliers, are shipping less oil to the United States, with Canadian oil exports due to phase out completely by about 1982. Thus the United States, whose own domestic production is shrinking, is forced to buy more oil from the Persian Gulf.

U.S. production of domestic oil peaked in 1970 at 10 million barrels daily. Prior to the Arab embargo, output declined to 9.3 million barrels a day, and now, experts say, stands at less than 8.7 million barrels daily.

Oil-producing nations, meanwhile, reportedly plan to raise world oil prices again, either next month or in September. American officials are bracing for a price hike in the realm of \$2 a barrel, which would boost the Persian Gulf price to more than \$13.

"Using the same yardstick," said an FEA official, "each dollar added to the per barrel

price by OPEC will raise U.S. retail gasoline and heating-oil prices by 1.5 cents a gallon." (OPEC stands for the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.)

Thus, U.S. retail prices for petroleum products could rise 4 or 5 cents a gallon by year's end, given an OPEC price hike, coupled with Mr. Ford's imposition of a second \$1-a-barrel tariff on imported oil.

Such a tariff, commented Joseph A. Pechman, director of economic studies for the Brookings Institution, is an "excise tax," and somewhat "offsets the stimulative effect" of the general tax cut passed by Congress.

The President's move, in other words, could slow U.S. economic recovery, many economists believe. Such a slowdown would be compounded by any OPEC price hike.

Mr. Ford imposed the first \$1-a-barrel tariff on imported oil Feb. 1. He postponed similar moves for March and April, to give Congress time to hammer out an energy program of its own.

The U.S., meanwhile, chalked up its third straight monthly trade surplus in April, despite an upsurge of oil imports. So far this year the United States has built up a \$2.6 billion trade surplus.

But with the industrial democracies there is a serious danger of something similar to the

which disappeared in the wake of World War II. The last of the old empires — Portugal's — is in the final process of liquidation.

NATO was never designed to provide a substitute for the imperial systems. Nothing cohesive has yet been put in their place.

The International Energy Agency today is still unable to get agreement on anything for a north-south conference between producers and consumers.

The European countries are reluctantly associating themselves with the United States on anything to do with oil lest their own oil be spoiled by America's price "fix."

A major study of the problem has just concluded by a private research organization called the Trilateral Commission. It demands more new institutions such as a Energy Agency. It particularly wants a permanent institution set up after the pattern — a trilateral organization of North America, Western Europe, and Japan. This organization should then work with balancing institutions of producers.

The commission also proposes a recycling funds and a new agency associated with the World Bank will have the exclusive task of providing interest loans to help the needy developing countries meet their energy bills.

The trouble with all of this is that the industrial countries do not perceive a threat as they once did when they formed NATO alliance. They can still agree to NATO, but that does not automatically mean a common approach to the political parties.

However, there is a lot of thought given to the new problems.

Portuguese parties tussle

Indicative of the contradictory and paradoxical trends within the MFA are the following:

• An assurance from Commander Correia Jesuino, Minister of Information and an idealistic non-party radical, that Republica would be allowed to resume publication in a few days.

• Censuring of the Socialists by the MFA, during the meeting of its Assembly, for boycotting Cabinet meetings.

• The statement by one of the most hard-line MFA leaders, Brig. Oteila Saravia de Carvalho — often spokesman for those in MFA impatient to do away with existing political parties — that he saw only "one possibility, which is for the MFA to assume total leadership, . . . bypassing party heads."

"Using the same yardstick," said an FEA official, "each dollar added to the per barrel

From page 1

Guns don't bring butter

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Shirley Williams: Fiery of the Labour Party

Never have women played such a significant role in British politics. In April Takashi Oka, the Monitor's London correspondent, looked at Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher. This week he talks to Labour Cabinet Minister Shirley Williams.

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Leeds, England
Her full title is the Right Honorable Shirley Williams, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and she is a member of the Labour Party.

She stood on the platform of the modest parish hall, open-necked pink shirt peeping out from under a rumpled gray tweedy suit, voice forthright and slightly husky, eyes looking straight out at her audience of some 200, shoulders relaxed.

Tonight it was Leeds, tomorrow Manchester and York, and so on. Shirley Williams was campaigning for her favorite cause, one on which she has staked her political career — to keep Britain in a united Western Europe that could stand up to and be different from either the Soviet Union or the United States.

The Compton Market isn't just about markets or the economy," she said. "It started out by being all about peace in Europe — and that isn't an insignificant price."

The audience applauded warmly but not loudly, and there were a couple of "hear, hear." For the most part, the faces turned to the speaker were serious, intent, undecided.

The next morning, before setting out farther west, I'd choose the United States." Unquestionably, Williams explained how she had become a "lunatic" far freer, far more open a society, than the Soviet advocate of British membership in the European Economic Community.

"It goes all the way back to my school days," she went on, "she found two worrying things about the perhaps even earlier." Her father, political scientist, was a convinced internationalist. So was Mrs. Williams' mother, who no longer found in Western Europe — a readiness to Britain, whose "Testament of Youth," a memoir of large concentrations of private power as embodied in World War I affected her own family, had enormous corporations.

Second, she was concerned about the "extreme social

shirley Williams grew up in a Europe divided by the great cities." This tied in with the first point, spreading shadow of Hitlerite Germany. Her whole concept of welfare, Mrs. Williams thought, was still

were burned by the Nazis after the Reichstag fire, and she was somewhat suspect in the United States.

Her parents were on the Gestapo list for eliminated.

Goodness knows we have problems, but we don't get the

contrast between the deprivation of the inner city and the

affluence of the suburbs that you see in Detroit, or New York, or

Boston. The United States doesn't have the kind of public

care for health, housing, and social amenities that we have

in West European countries. Western Europe is, on the

much more welfare-minded than the United States."

Every word "socialism." Mrs. Williams found, aroused

suspicion, and antagonism among Americans than among

Europeans. "Cooled communism is what they [the Americans]

think socialism is to be."

But her intellectual bent was toward socialism, she admitted that the term is so loosely used by so many

to Europe to build a society that, as she told her audience,

that it can mean almost anything to almost anyone. She

adopts "democratic socialism," by which she means "a

which is moving away from concentrations of power,

public or private."

What did she mean by this statement? Was she referring to the United States with the Soviet Union?

No, of course not," she told this reporter. "It makes

little difference to Mrs. Williams whether a country's

"great imperial sectors of power" are labeled IBM or the Second

Ministry of Machine Tools. "I fear a society where that much

power is held by private or public interests. Power should

devolve back to individuals — they should have more control over

their destinies."

"Not to the state?" I interjected.

"Oh, no, not to the state," Mrs. Williams emphatically replied.

"I think industrial democracy is the key. Cooperative movements, tenants' associations, parent-teacher groups, that sort of thing. That is what the Scandinavians are working towards. I

think that what they are doing there is as far from communism as

it is from an unrestricted free market."

Sometimes Shirley Williams is compared with Margaret Thatcher, leader of the opposition Conservatives, though the two are quite different in manner and temperament. If Mrs. Thatcher's success shows how the male grip can be pried loose even in as traditional a party as the Conservatives, Mrs. Williams is the hope of those who want to see a woman lead the Labour Party some day. She herself merely says diplomatically that male attitudes are changing, even toward sharing housework, and that it is becoming easier for women to seek a career outside the home.

She loves politics, she says, but she feels that only a neurotic would want to spend 24 hours a day at it. She tries to lead as normal a life as possible, enjoying music, the theater, and long walks in the country.

After her Leeds lecture, she visited awhile in the parish clubroom downstairs, where the ladies were enjoying their bingo night, then slipped off to telephone her 18-year-old daughter in London and to spend the evening in the home of an old Oxford friend and his wife.

science

There may be a meal in your dustbin

Scientists experiment with food from waste

By Robert C. Cowen

International food expert Max Milner says that enormous food resources can be recovered from waste products now thrown away. He notes, for example, that a new milling process can recover more of

Research notebook

the wheat bran now discarded. And that bran, he says, can yield higher quality protein than does the rest of the wheat.

Formerly director of the Protein Advisory Group at United Nations headquarters, Dr. Milner is temporarily at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He heads a wide-ranging search of prospective food resources to find areas in which the National Science Foundation might profitably invest research money. This has put him in touch with the latest thinking in the U.S. food industry, where he finds new interest in getting more out of what has been considered unusable waste.

This interest flavored a recent two-day conference on livestock husbandry and food production sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. Experts there reported that a variety of wastes could be processed to feed cattle and thus, indirectly, to feed humans. Even a layman would suspect food value in city garbage or in the discarded pulp of apples, oranges, and seeds crushed for juice or oil. Other promising wastes seem more exotic.

Terry Klopferstein of the University of Nebraska said that the sawdust and liquids discarded by wood pulp mills can yield animal feeds. And, although the straw left over from grain harvests hasn't been thought worth feeding to livestock, Dr. Klopferstein said, experiments suggest that this waste, too, could be salvaged.

He estimated it could feed some 10 million cattle in the United States (about half the cattle now grown there) and some 300 million cattle around the world.

Even cattle manure might be reprocessed, according to William L. Johnson of North Carolina State University. He explained that undigested plant matter could be separated for feed while the rest of the manure would still be good for fertilizer.

With feeds recovered from wastes and making full use of range lands, good-quality meat could be produced at a cost comparable to that of the grain fed to cattle in the United States. In theory, at least, the United States could produce all the beef it needs for the next 50 years by grass feeding alone. This could release feed grain for use directly as human food.

It takes only 2 to 4 pounds of grain to produce a pound of American beef, by the way, not 8 to 10 pounds as is often erroneously reported. All cattle are grass-fed until they reach feed lots for final growth. But even the lesser statistic represents many millions of tons of grain.

To feed earth's burgeoning human population, we have to develop primary food sources as fully as possible. But, as Dr. Milner points out, one of the first places to look for new resources is in the food-rich "wastes" we now throw away.



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Brontosaurus — is the bird's ancestor?

Could a tiny parakeet really be a dinosaur?

Group of scientists seeks to reclassify birds as today's next of kin to prehistoric monsters

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Imagine getting up at the crack of dawn, grabbing your trusty binoculars, and setting off on a...dinosaur walk?

That is what thousands of people around the world have been doing for years. They have called these feathered creatures they watch and listen to birds — but scientists have now assembled a considerable body of evidence which indicates that birds really belong in the same class as dinosaurs.

"Birds are more closely related to the dinosaur than the dinosaur is to other reptiles," says Dr. Eugene Gaffney of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He is a member of a small coterie of paleontologists attempting to reclassify birds and dinosaurs. He would like to see birds, dinosaurs, crocodiles, and pterodactyls (flying dinosaurs) grouped together and given a new name.

This suggestion has stirred a response from members of the "dinosaur fan club," a small group of amateur scientists and laymen interested primarily in the dinosaurs, agitating to have birds renamed.

In fact, members of the "dinosaur fan club," a small group of amateur scientists and laymen interested primarily in the dinosaurs, are agitating to have birds renamed.

They are agitating to have birds renamed.

books

Gerald Brenan

He wasn't afraid of Virginia Woolf

Personal Record 1920-1972, by Gerald Brenan. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$12.50. London: Jonathan Cape £6.

By Robert Nye

Gerald Brenan, now eighty years old, has known most of the famous writers of his time. It is this which gives interest to his volume of memoirs. His own contribution to English literature is minor but distinguished — he published interesting books about Spain before, during, and after the Spanish Civil War, and is the author of a book on the life and poetry of St. John of the Cross.

This autobiography reaches back to the beginning of 1920, when Mr. Brenan settled in

Books

that province of Granada known as the Alpujarra. He was soon visited there by Lytton Strachey and Dora Carrington, traveling on mule-back. Strachey, the leading cynic of his day, is remembered now only for the mischievous nonsense of his book "Eminent Victorians." Carrington (she was never called by her first name) is a person of more complexity and charm. Mr. Brenan fell in love with her, and their complicated emotional relationship is honestly and lucidly analyzed in these pages.

Virginia Woolf, E. M. Forster ("although I liked him as a man, I could not bear his novels which I thought were woolly and sentimental"), the Chinese scholar Arthur Waley, Hemingway, Bertrand Russell, Dylan Thomas — the chapters of "Personal Record" are thick with thumbnail sketches of the great writers Mr. Brenan has known.

Here he is on Hemingway: "What was certain was that all the masculine elements in his nature had been drawn out into his body and manner of expression, leaving the sensi-

tive feminine ones, which had made him such a fine artist, hidden within."

And on Dylan Thomas: "His gift for giving imaginative expression to emotion without passing it through an intellectual filter has led, in my opinion, to his writing some poetry of a high order, though often the method seemed rather a hit or miss one."

It will be seen that Mr. Brenan is adept at matching personal impressions with literary criticism. His remarks on the authors he has known never remain merely on the surface of things. He has an incisive intelligence and he delights in applying it to both men and books.

On the level of autobiography, this book is most successful and impressive for Mr. Brenan's account of his marriage to Gamel Woolf. This rather shadowy and intriguing person, often encountered in the index of any book about the Powys brothers, has always fascinated me. It turns out that she was the sister of the American judge who gave the famous verdict which allowed James Joyce's novel "Ulysses" unimpeded circulation in the United States.

Mr. Brenan first met her in a Dorset village, where she was acting as a kind of Muse both to John Cowper Powys and his brother Llewelyn. She seems to have been a rather sad and unfortunate woman, with literary ambitions never fulfilled — she wrote a novel which Gollancz accepted but never published, and a book of sonnets which T. S. Eliot rejected for Faber, shattering her interest in writing altogether.

There are things more important than authorial fame, however, and Mr. Brenan's unsentimental but committed tribute to her personal qualities goes a long way toward redeeming what she may herself have felt was an unfulfilled existence.

This is exactly the kind of book which the ordinary reader may enjoy for its casual but

'Living Christian Science'

Living Christian Science: Fourteen Lives, by Marcy Babbit. Foreword by Erwin D. Canham. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. \$7.95.

By Geoffrey Godsell

"This is a stirring book," writes Erwin Canham, editor emeritus of *The Christian Science Monitor*; in his preface to Marcy Babbit's "Living Christian Science." And so it is — in the sense that it shows the efficacy and relevance of their religion in the successful lives of the 14 people Mrs. Babbit writes about.

Rarely in Christian history has the traditional teaching of the churches been under such pressure as it is today. A hundred years

Books

ago — when Mary Baker Eddy, Founder and Discoverer of Christian Science, first published "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" — the Industrial Revolution was shaking Western society and threatening what had seemed till then the reassuring beliefs of the day about God and man.

Some of these people came to Christian Science through their mothers or their spouses. Others, earnestly seeking the Truth, caught a glimpse for themselves of one of the infinite facets of the Daily available immortal Mind. They then began to apply its principles in their daily lives, with what we now call the technocratic revolution. The individual seems more helpless than ever before in the face of modern technology beyond individual control. Yet, as the experiences of the men and women in Mrs. Babbit's book remind us, there is nevertheless an omnipotent God whose protecting and comforting power is a demonstrable science.

In terms of the challenge of modern discoveries to Christian teaching, perhaps the most remarkable contribution in "Living Christian Science" is that of Homer E. Newell, former associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Newell says: "... The constant evidence of new things that we experience as we explore the universe are but indications of the infinitude of Mind [i.e. God], which never

stops unfolding and revealing itself. The material scientist would interpret these discoveries as newly discerned aspects of matter or energy, whereas the metaphysician would interpret such evidence as pointing toward the constant unfolding of infinite intelligence bringing new views of reality to light. When a man understands that Mind's infinite fills all space, he loses his terror of the unknown and overcomes the fear of mortality, loss and death."

Others whose personal record we read in this book include a U.S. and a British diplomat; an Indonesian teacher and practitioner of Christian Science; an Argentinian International lawyer and former diplomat; a Nigerian radio producer, two prominent U.S. civil rights workers, a Metropolitan Opera star, and a young woman who, seeking escape in drugs, was rescued from them by the truth which Christian Science unveils about individual identity.

Some of these people came to Christian Science through their mothers or their spouses. Others, earnestly seeking the Truth, caught a glimpse for themselves of one of the infinite facets of the Daily available immortal Mind. They then began to apply its principles in their daily lives, with what we now call the technocratic revolution. The individual seems more helpless than ever before in the face of modern technology beyond individual control. Yet, as the experiences of the men and women in Mrs. Babbit's book remind us, there is nevertheless an omnipotent God whose protecting and comforting power is a demonstrable science.

In terms of the challenge of modern discoveries to Christian teaching, perhaps the most remarkable contribution in "Living Christian Science" is that of Homer E. Newell, former associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Newell says: "... The constant evidence of new things that we experience as we explore the universe are but indications of the infinitude of Mind [i.e. God], which never

Solutions to Problems

No. 6695: K1-K5
No. 6696: 1 Q-B7 threatens 2 QxP
1 ... Kx2P; 2 K1-K3
1 ... K1-K5; 2 K1-K2

End-Game No. 2202. White wins: 1. K-Q8, P-Q7; 2. K-B7, P-Q8/Q; 3. R-R8ch, P-R; 4. P-K8ch, K-R; 5. P-K7ch, K-R2; 6. P-K8/Q mate!

How to Lose to a Grandmaster

This game from the Las Vegas National Open, played last March, shows how an ambitious am-



Gerald Brenan: a 1922 photo

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

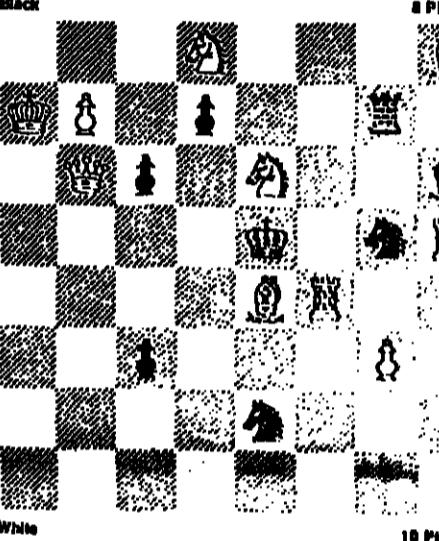
chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6697

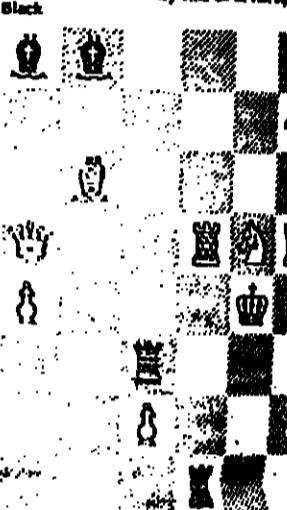
By Vladimir Nabokov



White to play and mate in two.
(Speak, Memory, 1947. A favorite with the composer, an eminent novelist, and according to Bill Barclay, a world famous expert on bulletines.)

Problem No. 8

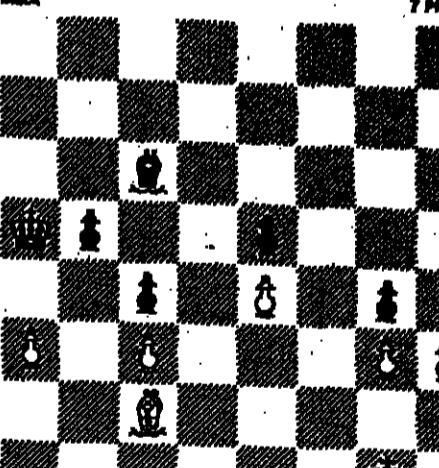
By Nils G. O. von Damm



White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Problemblad, 1934)

End-Game No. 2203

By David Sterritt



Black to play and win.
(Siegauer-Fischer, New York, 1966-67. Cited by Burger in his new "The Chess of Bobby Fischer," the chapter heading being "Nothing but Thinking.")

French Defense

By David Sterritt

White	Black
P-K4	P-K3
P-C3	P-Q4
K1-Q2	P-Q5
K-KB3	K1-Q3
P-KB3	P-Q6
P-KB4	P-K3
B-K2	B-Q3
Q-C2	K1-Q2
K1-K4	K1-Q1
K1-K5	B-K2

White can trip when confronting his opponent.

Likewise underestimated his

when he allowed 15 Black to look.

Banko shared top honors in last

Walter Browne, Peter Belyea and

for Joe Fertiz of Mexico, and Alvin

San Francisco. Each had scored

eight-round Series.

Women's Olympiad

By David Sterritt

The sixth Women's Olympic

lomba last fall. Two hundred

countries competed.

In the game below the women

defeated the number one

men's team.

Soviets did not win all top hono-

maria aquilina's score, while

Hungary closed behind. The U.S.

fourth in the second division.

Sicilian Defense

By David Sterritt

Continued from page

1 P-K4

2 K-B3

3 P-Q4

4 KdP

5 K-QB3

6 K1-K2

7 P-QR4

8 K-B3

9 S-B2

10 KdP

The future of film

By David Sterritt

During a recent discussion with film critics and journalists, director Alfred Hitchcock was asked what path the motion-picture world is likely to follow in years to come. Without hesitation, the "master of suspense" answered simply: "The future of cinema lies in character. Human character."

This frankly humanistic statement, which must hold true for the future of any full-

Film

fledged art form, could not have come at a more opportune time than these turbulent mid-'70s. During the past decade and a half, cinema has been swept by a tidal wave of sensationalism, technical trickery, and cynical audience-manipulation. Movies retain vast potential for growth as an entertainment medium and an aesthetic force. Yet the Hollywood dream machine, along with many European and Asian counterparts, has turned much of its energy to the production of nightmares. The overview of film as an expanding art form has been brushed aside.

In order to survive as a valid and valuable artistic arena, cinema must recover a concern with "human character" — in its finished products, and in the processes that lead to finished products. This does not, however, imply a hasty retreat to the "good old days" of euphemistic melodrama and coy comedy. Today's sophisticated ways and means can be readily adapted to freshly meaningful ends. And the filmmaker can find new energy through combining current technical resources with the human insights that must remain at the core of art.

The movies' present "nostalgia" fad indicates a stirring toward such an end. Tired with pictures that lazily mirror an unsettled time, audiences flock to splashy re-creations of "better" (if mythical) ages. Yet audiences play a key role in the progress of any popular



A glimpse of films to come?

art, and today's audiences are keenly educated in the complexities of audiovisual craftsmanship. Neither simple nostalgia nor simple sensationalism can satisfy the "film generation" for long.

Future decades will see continued growth away from both these extremes, toward a new visual artistry that will boggle our eyes and minds just as the epic "Birth of a Nation" boggled 1915 viewers accustomed to two-reel westerns and farces.

In short, today's trends and trappings matter little to tomorrow's movie progress. The future filmmaker will work from an altogether different bag of tricks. And he will be welcomed by new generations of knowledgeable moviegoers who — like many of today's young — have been nurtured on film and video from their earliest years.

A central factor in tomorrow's cinema will be a strong emphasis on the medium's visual possibilities. At first this shift will seem radical, since we are still accustomed to a highly literary and theatrical film tradition. Yet we have already been given vivid glimpses of what is to come: In the bold, nonlinear imagery of "2001: A Space Odyssey"; in the

First in a two-part series,

Universal Pictures

Alfred Hitchcock

Budapest

A documentary rock musical has been filling the Vigazinhaz (Comedy Theater) here with enthusiastic audiences since its premiere during the Hungarian party congress in mid-March.

The play and its performance are unusual for the communist stage — and enjoyable even to the non-Hungarian-speaking viewer who

Theater

must, therefore, miss the nuance of dialogue. It borrows with success from such famous Western musicals as "West Side Story" and "Hair."

There are jeans and good looks, long hair for both sexes — but no nudity. The cast of youngsters has a winning way with a series of attractive lyrics, backed up by a lively rock group calling themselves The Apostles.

The play is a jolly piece of teamwork devised by director László Márton, with writer Géza Bereményi, experienced actor András Kern, and dramatist Zsuzsa Radnóti, together with 21 actors and actresses all in their early 20s.

And now cheer up, because there's some good material here. Miss Welch, as I've said, is a marvel. Oliver Reed, Michael York, Richard Chamberlain, and the others were born to carry swords — they seem to be having a ball. Horror specialist Christopher Lee takes another welcome step toward a well-rounded movie career. Géraldine Chaplin and Faye Dunaway are lovely. Jean-Pierre Cassel plays it to the hilt in yet another movie (he is in everything these days?). Charlton Heston plays Charlton Heston with his usual aplomb.

Cinematographer David Watkin makes every shot as glossy-gorgeous as a postcard from the past. And director Lester moves it all at a frantic clip that keeps you gazing even when he's casually tossing off such a potentially rich episode as the villainess's escape from her enemy's clutches. I wish "Muskeeters" had offered more, but the things I've listed make a fair amount to be happy with.

22 financial

Will Chrysler make cars for Volkswagen?

American auto giant could aid ailing German car firm

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The first Volkswagens will probably roll off a U.S. assembly line in the fall of 1976.

After a devastating 18 months, the West German car maker has revived the idea of putting more American dollar content into the cars as quickly as possible. Paying a U.S. carmaker to build VWs would solve the problem, in the view of Mr. Railton.

The continued weakness of the American dollar vis-a-vis the West German mark has forced a decision.

Toni Schmuecker, managing director of Volkswagenwerk, is planning to meet with at least one U.S. automaker this week. Although VW has not yet admitted such a meeting, Chrysler Corporation says talks are planned between Mr. Schmuecker and Lynn Townsend, the Chrysler chairman. Mr. Schmuecker arrived in the United States recently accompanied by Friedrich Thome, VW vice-president for finance.

Mr. Schmuecker wants to make a deal for assembly of the fast-selling Rabbit in a U.S. plant similar to the link which VW now has with Nissan in Australia.

The maker of the Japanese Datsun pays VW for building cars in Australia so that Nissan

does not have to become involved in the high-front-end-cost manufacturing process itself.

"We would only bring in a group of quality-control and inspection people," says Arthur Railton, a vice-president for Volkswagen of America, Inc., the U.S. importer.

VW, in effect, wants to put more American dollar content into the cars as quickly as possible. Paying a U.S. carmaker to build VWs would solve the problem, in the view of Mr. Railton.

The West German manufacturer would ship over the parts which require a big investment, such as the engine blocks, stampings, etc. It already buys glass, tires, batteries, alternators, and other hang-on parts in the United States, ships them to Germany, and then they return in the completed cars.

"This is a huge waste of money," notes Mr. Railton.

"Our problem is trying to increase the percentage of dollar content because every time we put in a dollar in the United States we save ourselves the big dollar depreciation in the international market."

Volkswagen of America pays for the cars it buys in West German marks; then turns around and sells the cars in U.S. dollars. It cannot charge enough dollars for its products to make a profit because of the competitive pressures of the marketplace. Therefore it is

said to lose money on every car it sells in the United States.

VW made its reputation on the 25-cent D-mark; today the D-mark is pegged at 43 cents.

A tie-in with VW could be a boon to a company such as Chrysler. Burdened with excess capacity because of the severe downturn in car sales during the last year and a half, Chrysler could recall many production workers and make some money if it were to build some 200,000 additional cars a year.

Further, Chrysler is planning to bring out a subcompact later in the decade and it could buy the lively, economical, high-mileage 4-cylinder engine which VW now uses in the Rabbit, Scirocco, and Dasher. The 1,500-cc engine is credited with 38 miles to a gallon on the highway.

Rudolph Leidling, Mr. Schmuecker's predecessor at the VW helm, was forced to quit last fall over sagging sales, huge losses, rising unemployment in Germany, and his insistence on building an assembly facility in the United States.

Mr. Leidling's idea was to develop a complex production facility in the United States and had estimated the cash outlay at upwards of \$1 billion. The supervisory board of directors, which is responsible for long-range planning

for the company, was adamantly against the plan.

Mr. Railton says he believes the board is more amenable to the idea of Mr. Schmuecker.

The VW chieftain is expected to pursue several other interests in the U.S. perhaps even including American cars.

Mr. Railton admits that "it's a very barren year for VW—at least models come out." From a high mark of 475,000 cars several years ago, probably won't sell more than 250,000 this year. Its losses may run as high as \$60 million.

"It's a drastic situation and we're doing something fast," says the VW chief.

Car assembly in the United States is expected to reduce the cost to the consumer. Rather, it will "make a profit," declares Mr. Railton.

"We've been expecting the worst," he concludes. "Our forecast is that the dollar will not strengthen a mark in any appreciable amount for several years."

The company seems to be doing what it can do—or wait for the American market.



Mr. Magee and bees: they don't have the time to sting



Unwittingly pollinating: bee goes to work on a blossom

Photos by Berth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Honeywell wins French computers

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—A Gaullist dream of French computer independence and a Pompidou dream of European computer unity were shattered this month by the Giscardian adoption of an Atlantic plan dominated by Honeywell, Inc., a major U.S. computer maker.

The events that began in 1964 with the financial difficulties of the only French computer firm, Bull, and its take-over first by General Electric and then by Honeywell, ended on May 12, of this year with the French Government's approval of Honeywell's take-over of CII (Compagnie Internationale d'Informatique).

The 1964 take-over of Bull had been inevitable because of its financial failure. In December of that year, however, General de Gaulle declared that France would thereafter be independent in the computer field.

The CII was then formed, but in spite of government subsidies and pressures, its Toulouse plant, with 1,700 workers, operated at a loss. It attained sales of less than one-tenth of the total being made in France by IBM and Honeywell. (At current exchange rates, IBM-France sales totaled \$1.5 billion in 1974; Honeywell, \$65 million.)

The computer independence hoped for by

General de Gaulle had become clearly impossible. President Georges Pompidou decided on an all-European solution. An agreement for a semi-merger with Philips of Holland and Siemens of Germany, to be known as Unidata, was concluded in July, 1973. Its only output has been a computerized program of all the options open to a three-nation cooperative in the computer field.

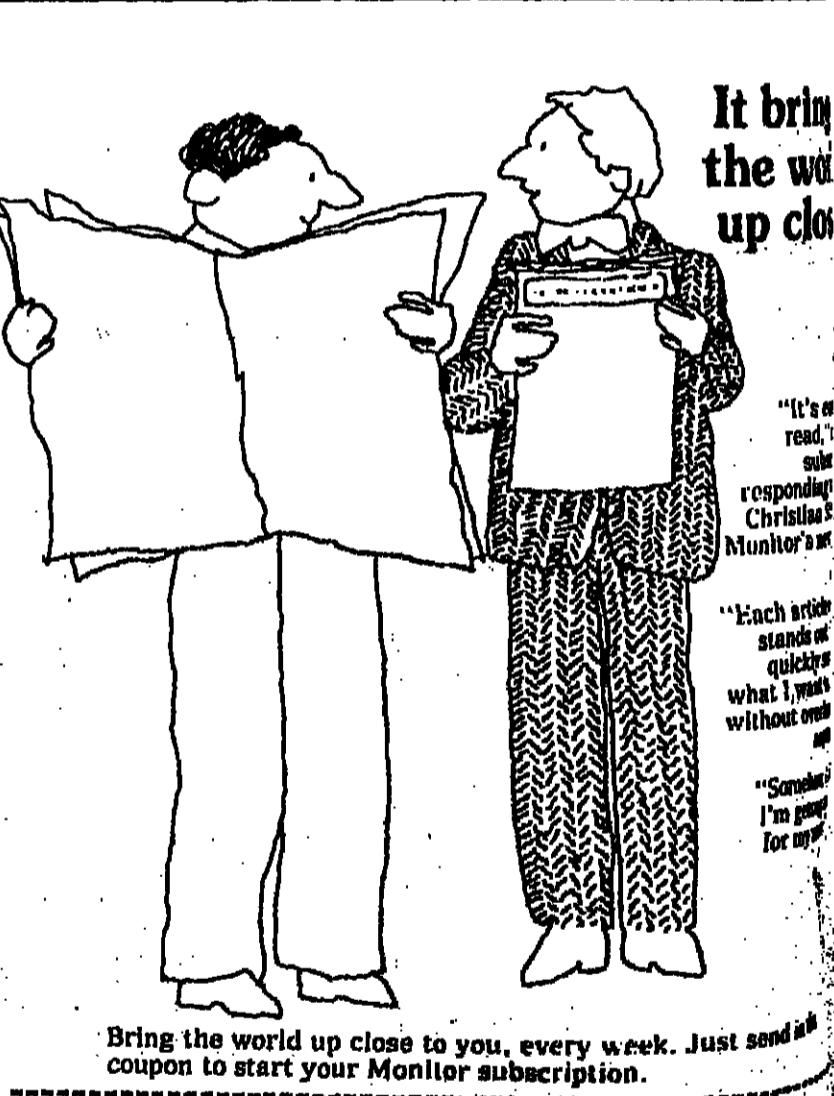
By the beginning of 1975 it had become clear to almost everyone that the plan for French independence and the plan for European union were equally impossible. In order to protect employment, to maintain exports and to protect security in case of wars or embargoes, however improbable, a self-supporting computer builder was held to be essential to France.

One problem remained: How was national pride—a vital matter in France—to be protected after 11 years of promises if once again an American firm was to become dominant?

The solution was easy. The French Government paid Honeywell, Inc., \$88 million for 19 percent of Honeywell-Bull, thus reducing the American interest in the new company to 47 percent. This allows the government to assure the objectives among the Gaullists and the labor unions that the final solution is indeed French.

The facts are rather different. Techniques will be Honeywell's. And the financial success of the company will depend not on the limited French national market but on world sales.

And the world sales will depend on the Honeywell name and the Honeywell world organization.



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Rent-a-bee service brings a blush to orchards

A wave of bee rustling and hive-hijacking has erupted in the U.S. as insecticides and damp weather deplete the nation's bee colonies

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

West Bridgewater, Massachusetts
Frederick Magee hires out the bees in his backyard—all one million of them.

About this time every year when May's orchard blossoms show their colors, his phone is ringing with fruit growers' requests for his bees to pollinate their crops.

Decked out in elbow-length gloves and head veil, Mr. Magee has already started trucking his hives at night to the neighboring apricot and apple orchards. A week of warm days is sufficient for a hive of 50,000 bees to set seed and "fruit" two acres of fruit trees.

This airconditioner repairman who tends to his insects after work is taking advantage—along with hundreds of other beekeepers across the nation—of a little known fact: honeybees are more valuable for pollinating than for making honey. Researchers say that ultimately the busy little honeybee could hold the secret to vast increases in the nation's food production.

But there is a national shortage of the bees today. Several years of cool, damp weather, and the growing use of pesticides and insecticides by farmers are cutting into their numbers.

Result: Out West: bee rustling, and hive hijacking.

"Bees are being rustled all over the United States," says Harold Achtemhagen, a beekeeper for 52 years in Western Springs, Illinois. Bees "are scarce around the world"; also, shortages and theft have reached such proportions that the topic made it onto the agenda of the recent World Food Conference in Rome and was extensively discussed at the January meeting of the American Honey Producers Association. Bee suppliers now are recommending their customers brand their hives to deter rustlers.

And the bee renters' market is booming.

The annual honey production in the United States has fallen from 131 million pounds in 1973 to 100 million pounds last year. Demand is growing for increased food production, and there is a need to import vast quantities of honey from countries like Mexico.

The bee business, though potentially lucrative, has some problems, too:

Like most businesses these days, honeybee pollination services have not been spared from the sting of inflation.

The high price of sugar and honey, its substitute, has tripled the price of three pounds of bees (from \$7.50 to \$22.75) in the last four years. Consequently, beekeepers have had to raise their rental fees to as much as \$30 a hive. (According to Mr. Magee, the rate varies with the frequency that the given fruit grower uses insecticides on his crops.)

It took some time for his sunbathing neighbors to get used to the fact that Milo Bacon, a Massachusetts beekeeper for 51 years, had some 50,000 bees nesting in his backyard. But occasional lectures on the "gentleness of the honeybee" was a lot of comfort.

Some beekeepers now go to the effort of disguising their hives as doghouses to keep from arousing their neighbors' fear. Others are painting them green to blend with the grass.

Equipped with furry bodies, long tongues, and special pollen sacks, honeybees rank as the world's principal pollinator. Roughly 100 agricultural crops ranging from cucumbers to almonds to peaches would not reproduce without their aid.

The U.S. annual 74 million ton harvest of alfalfa—essential to dairy and meat production—would dwindle to nothing without the bees' services.

Even with self-pollinating plants such as strawberries and citrus fruits, cross-pollination by honeybees can increase the size, quality, and harvest. Experiments at the University of Wisconsin show, for example, that the introduction of bees to an acre of cranberries can more than quadruple production.

Valuable soybean harvests can be increased at least 16 percent with the systematic introduction of bees, says research entomologist Eric H. Erickson from the North-central Bee Culture Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Madison, Wisconsin.

Ironically, pollination services provided by the honeybee—only one of some 10,000 bee species in the U.S.—are entirely unintentional. From the bee's point of view, their only job is to collect pollen (to be fed as protein to the younger bees) and gather nectar—which is eventually evaporated into honey as food for the entire hive.

All the workers are female.

A worker bee who has discovered nectar-rich fields is able to signal the exact location to the other bees back in the hive by a complicated "waggle dance"—pointing out the direction with her body and the appropriate distance with the rapidity of her waggle.

Bee breeders who have already produced bees which make more honey now are at work to find the secret of breeding bees which are better pollinators.

Aside from the rising cost of beekeeping equipment (beginners kits have gone from \$25 to \$75 in three years), the only real impediment to the growth of this popular hobby business is the "public phobia for bees," says veteran Mr. Bacon.

People are still confusing the honeybee with yellow jackets and hornets. But they are as different as cats and skunks, adds the suburban Boston beekeeper as he strolls out to his one hive humming under a backyard apple tree.

Delicately prying open the hive top, he lifts out the frames of the honey-combed frames. Some 2,000 golden insects buzzed by the tray-like magnets. He wears neither gloves nor veil.

"The Italian honeybee, which predominates in the United States is bred to be docile and non-belligerent," he explains.

Bringing the tray of bees within inches of his face, he adds: "When they're busy collecting nectar and making honey, they don't have the time or even the desire to use their stingers."

"People are still confusing the

people/places/things

Breathing life into stone

A master carver explains his exacting, precise profession

By Eric Siegel
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Roger Morigi lives in a world of limestone, marble, granite, of chisels, mallets, and elaborate calibrators. Mr. Morigi is a master stone carver, one of the few in the United States.

His work adorns churches, banks, courthouses, and many of the federal buildings in the nation's capital, including the Supreme Court Building, the Post Office Building, and the edifices housing the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and Labor. It includes tympanums, the ornamental space over a doorway; small statuettes; and larger Biblical and pastoral scenes.

He is small, around five feet tall, but stocky. And his forearms, strengthened by more than half a century of practicing his craft, are like those of a much larger man.

Mr. Morigi works now in a small fenced-in area on the grounds of the Washington Cathedral in the northwest section of the city, doing interpretive religious carvings, supervising four other carvers and an apprentice. The area consists of two small, heated, wooden work sheds and a small yard containing perhaps two dozen blocks of uncut stone.

The making of a carving actually begins with a sketch and then two full-scale models—one of clay and one of plaster. Mr. Morigi has made sketches and models before, but now does only carving. "There are many who can make a plaster model," he says, "but only a few who can carve stone."

Once the plaster model is made, it is fastened to a wooden base in the shed. Against another nearby beam hangs the uncut piece of stone, suspended by a large pulley.

The roughest cuts are made with a powered chisel. "This is the only part of stone carving that's changed," Mr. Morigi explains. "The rest of the carving is done by hand, the same as it was centuries ago."

Metal pegs are attached to the same point on the model and the piece of stone. A precision calibrator, attached to a long, hinged metal

arm, fits on the end of the peg. It is used to measure the indentations.

A stone carver begins with the most obtrusive point on the model. If, for example, one was making a front-on carving of Pinocchio, one would begin with the tip of his nose.

The calibrator is then set at the tip of the nose on the model, and the instrument is moved to the peg on the stone. The stone is chiseled until its measurements conform to those of the plaster model. A vertical calibrator measures the height of a carving.

Measurements are constantly checked and rechecked. If too much stone is chiseled away, the mistake is irrevocable.

While most of the close carving is done by striking the end of a chisel with a wooden mallet, Mr. Morigi does the most precise work by simply twisting the chisel with his hands, gouging out a few flecks of stone.

The conformations must be exact. A difference of 1/16th of an inch between, say, the eyeball of a fish on the model and that on the stone does not satisfy the carver. "Without the correct measurement, the carving will not be right," Mr. Morigi declares.

Many occupations require precision; but in the main they are technical, not artistic. What raises stone carving to art is the sense of shape it demands, he feels.

The skill of chiseling stone to a measured point can be acquired by someone with a keen eye, a steady hand, and patience. Likewise, the knowledge of what each of the stone carver's vast array of chisels can do can be picked up by observation and practice. But the feel for, say, the slope of a figure's shoulder, is as the stone carver puts it, "a gift."

"There are things you need to be a stone carver that you just can't explain," he adds.

Mr. Morigi's father also was a stone carver, and Mr. Morigi began learning about stone carving at the age of nine. "Where I came from (in northern Italy), stone carving was the main industry," he explains.

At the age of 12 he enrolled in a school in Milan, where he studied drawing, sculpturing, and carving for nine years. At 21, he followed



Roger Morigi: It's the gift that counts

his father to New Haven, Connecticut, spending the next four years there and in New York City before coming to Washington in 1932.

Mr. Morigi says that, despite the depression, business for stone carvers boomed until World War II. "At that time, most of the architecture was Renaissance, Gothic, and Baroque," he says. "Since the war, the buildings seem to be all straight up and down and made of glass and steel."

There has been a decline, too, in the number of stone carvers, with the passing of many of the old masters. "I used to know over 300 stone carvers in New York City," Mr. Morigi says. "Now I know one."

Mr. Morigi says such figures sound more interesting to carvers than others. Any type of carving gives him pleasure and satisfaction," he says, "comes but something grows from a stone."

he can learn, though it is better younger."

For the master, perseverance is needed. "Sometimes you run into the put you back," Mr. Morigi says. "I have a bad piece of stone, with help structure."

Even without such problems, a high statue can take two months to carve. Mr. Morigi's more ambitious called Christus Majestus, took six years. It is 11 feet tall and was cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.

Again, heavy pine legs were used to support the top. Nuts, potted fern, candle clusters, heaped plates of fresh fruit, and mugs complete the hospitable setting.

Low-cost tables you can make

Salvaged materials put to unexpected uses

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Sketches by Ann Matthews

New York

Low tables are necessary for sitting around, for eating and drinking around, and for thinking and talking around.

Here are some do-it-yourself ideas that several young couples we know have found practical and relatively inexpensive. Certainly they are different. And each brings a character of its own to a home or porch or patio.

A simple table can be made of four large cement blocks, selected from the stock of any cement company or building supply house. Highly decorative versions, such as ones with four cut-out petals in the center, are sometimes available. They can be clustered at right angles to each other, and a potted fern placed in the center. A large circle of heavy glass (cut to desired size by any local glass company) fits over the top of the blocks. Small circles of felt glued to the tops of the blocks keeps glass top from being scratched.

Another couple discovered an old stained glass door in a junk shop. They then attached the door to 2-by-2 pine legs, and it serves as a coffee table. They find the leaded glass is tough enough to withstand the kind of use they give it. If they felt the stained glass needed further protection, they could have a clear glass panel cut the same size as the stained glass to fit over the top.

One artistic husband decided to make a free-form rough plan coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Again, heavy pine legs were used to support the top. Nuts, potted fern, candle clusters, heaped plates of fresh fruit, and mugs complete the hospitable setting.



Do-it-yourself tables utilizing heavy glass, cement blocks, a stained glass door, and barn timbers.

Seals breed close to man

By Larry Wood
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A visit to California's Ano Nuevo wildlife reserve is the next best thing to being with Jacques Cousteau on the Calypso. According to Roger Werts, manager of the San Mateo County state beaches, "This is the only known spot in the world where elephant seals regularly visit the mainland."

The seals live most of the time at sea and come ashore, usually on a remote island, for a few months in order to give birth, to breed, and to molt. During this period, visitors to Ano Nuevo can see the mammoth mammals, photograph them close-up, and observe their habits and behavior. And they can do it without ever getting wet.

Last year the seals began to swim from Ano Nuevo Island across the channel to the mainland, where they hauled out on the beaches of the state preserve.

This year visitors to that area have been able to see another "first" — the birth of the first baby elephant seal after the seals had been born on land.

The mother, Betty, who weighed the young female in February, has mated again and will soon return to sea. Because elephant seals follow traditional patterns, she will return to Ano Nuevo again next year for the birth of her pup.

Blues, like other elephant seal pups, will live off her blubber while making the transition from her mother's milk to solid food. After mother seals leave Ano Nuevo, the weaned pups remain and explore the shallow waters. During this time, their black fur molts and is replaced by a shiny, silver coat. Then they, too, go out to sea.

In 1935, the enormous fleshily nosed pinnipeds were first sighted on Ano Nuevo Island, a refuge off California's San Mateo coastline, located 17 miles from Santa Cruz and 55 miles from San Francisco.

The elephant seal population then began to increase, and the mammals were observed by scientists in the area from Cabo San Lazaro, Baja California, to Point Reyes. Now, the experts estimate there are about 30,000 northern elephant seals in existence. Many of these

creatures winter on inaccessible off-islands, including the Farallones off California. On Ano Nuevo, the year's elephant seal count totals about 600.

Other pinnipeds who share the rocks and beaches with the elephant seals include Stellar sea lions, California sea lions, and harbor seals. The island itself is a totally wild sanctuary and has long been closed to everyone but a few scientists.

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At birth the pups are about 4 1/2 to 5 feet long and weigh approximately 100 pounds. By the time they are weaned, they weigh between 300 and 400 pounds.

Adult male northern elephant seals average 16 feet in length and weigh two tons. The adult females are usually between 10 and 12 feet long and weigh approximately one ton. The



Bull elephant seal rests in California's Ano Nuevo wildlife reserve

animals have a six-inch-thick layer of blubber when they arrive at Ano Nuevo for the breeding season. But this blubber "melts" away while they are on land because the females eat nothing for a month and the males sometimes go without food for as long as three months.

The northern elephant seal (*M. angustirostris*) is slightly smaller than the southern species (*Mirounga leonina*), which averages 20 feet in length, three tons in weight, and is the largest of all pinnipeds.

Holiday and weekend visitors might have to wait their turn before they get a look at the mammals. Because the wild seals need a peaceful and relatively undisturbed sanc-

tuary, the public must join small tour groups that visit the haul-out areas between 8 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

The park service, so far, has been to handle the crowds who turn up to see the elephant seals. On the month of January alone, more than 15,000 people visited the Ano Nuevo State Reserve; during January, people went on guided hikes.

The Chinese look: all the rage in New York

Predicted as hot seller in trendy circles is the padded Chinese jacket that comes in pure silk and lowly quilted cotton.

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With Orient influenced fashion finally after the onset of detente between the United States and the Chinese mainland a few years ago, then the influence fizzled out.

Now Chinatown has reappeared. In advance showings in Paris and on Seventh Avenue, it seems to be coming on like fireworks.

Nearly every American designer in price brackets from \$50 retail on up — and up — offers a padded or quilted jacket, uses frog-tastened side closings, and includes a straight-line.

The seals do not seem to object to presence, and the experience of seeing mammal creatures is unforgettable. Werts says that, under the present terms of the people are safe from danger.

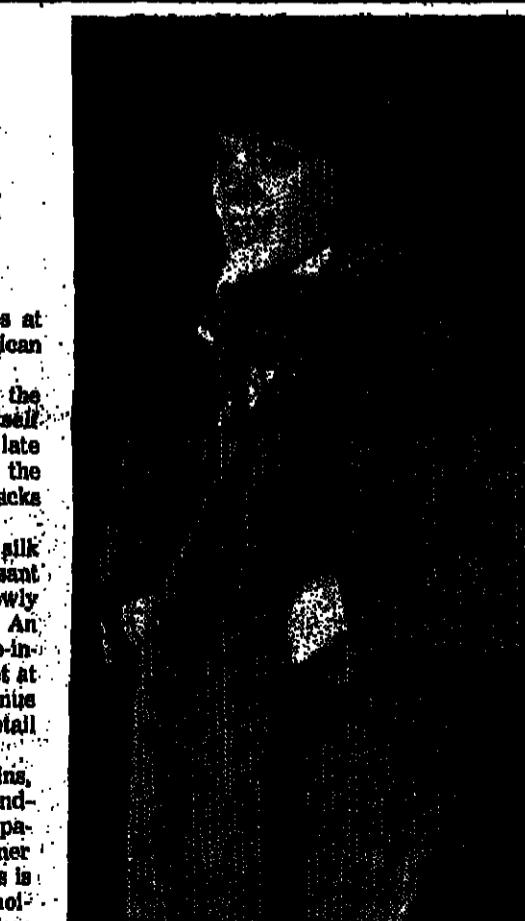
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tuary, the public must join small tour groups that visit the haul-out areas between 8 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

At Hales for Friedrick's opening, gongs sounded, reedy music played, models in braid-bound frog-tastened gray-flannel coats were gray-flannel pagoda hats, to match and for a finale, came out in most honorable concubine dresses of vivid satin, flowers tucked in their China-doll hairdos.

Cindabar bracelets, jade pendants, and ricksha-boy hats all contribute to the Chow mein being cooked up for fall. Oriental is not the lone ethnic influence, but it overpowers.

Berry Berenson (Mrs. Anthony) Perkins, sister of actress Marisa Berenson and granddaughter of French couturier Elsa Schiaparelli, was one of the first of fashion's inner circle to take up the worker's jacket. Here is Cinnamonwear's Nonie Modine, a Mademoiselle editor, and Patricia Peterson, of the New York Times fashion staff, are both wearing the jackets.



Quilted jacket by Cinnamonwear

French/German

Stirrings in North Korea

By Joseph C. Harsch

A lot of people in South Korea are worried about what the future holds for them. Obviously, they have reason for their anxiety. As Saigon was collapsing Kim Il-sung, President of North Korea, was in Peking. We are entitled to assume that he saw fresh opportunities for himself in the present pattern of events in Asia. It is a reasonable guess that he wanted Peking's approval for another try at toppling the present system in South Korea.

It does not follow that the Chinese have given Kim Il-sung permission to hit the adventure trail. It is more likely that they have told him to take it easy and do nothing foolish. But the fact that Mr. Kim went to Peking underlines the most important single fact about the future of Korea. That fact is that other countries have a considerable interest in the future of Korea. And it suggests that the time is approaching when the United States might well consult those others.

For 25 years the U.S. has been the sole protector and defender of the noncommunist

government and system which survives in the southern half of the Korean peninsula. The expense of keeping up an American military force of 38,000 men is being questioned in Congress. So too is the fact that the U.S. Second Infantry Division is posted on the road from the frontier to the capital city of Seoul and hence is in the direct line of any renewed North Korean attack on South Korea. Congress has suggested that the Second Division could be moved south of Seoul to a less exposed position.

The American presence has been based on an old assumption left over from the Korean war that without an American presence South Korea would be gobbled up by North Korea. Is that assumption still valid?

So long as there is no general agreement about Korea by other countries having an interest the theory does and will remain valid that South Korea's independence depends largely on the U.S. But this condition surely need not continue indefinitely.

Kim Il-sung undoubtedly would like to be

the ruler of all of Korea. But who else wants him to achieve that role?

The other country most concerned is Japan. The U.S. is in Korea because it defeated Japan in World War II. To the victor falls the responsibility of defending the interests of the vanquished. South Korea is vital to the defense of Japan. In hostile hands South Korea is (as always) a springboard for a possible attack on Japan. The U.S. has been defending a Japanese interest, not a primary American interest, in protecting the independence of South Korea. Japan could and should begin to take up its own burden in Korea.

China and the Soviet Union have mixed interests in the future of Korea. Neither trusts Kim Il-sung entirely. The Chinese called him a "fat revisionist" during their "Cultural Revolution." That probably meant that they considered him to be too much under Soviet influence. But the Soviets could not feel comfortable if North Korea became a satellite of Peking. To survive at all North Korea has to manage to be more or less neutral between

Peking and Moscow.

For either Moscow or Peking to encourage Kim Il-sung now would be an act against the interests of Japan. Both are trying to improve their relations with Japan. And both undoubtedly prefer a neutral and quiet Korea to one as powerful as North Korea becoming with uncertain loyalty to Peking and Moscow. The present condition in Korea, with the South along with the U.S. and Japan and the suspended carefully between Moscow and Peking, is the safest condition for a neutral Korea.

It is so obviously in the common interest that it ought to become the subdiplomatic effort aimed at a guaranteed status quo in Korea. Such a guarantee signed to advantage by the USA, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union, the road by which Washington could break from under the cost and the risk being sole protector of the independence of Korea. It is time to start down that road.

Agitation en Corée du Nord

par Joseph C. Harsch

Quantité de gens en Corée du Sud sont inquiets sur ce que leur réserve l'avenir. De toute évidence leur inquiétude est fondée. Au moment où Saigon s'écrasait, Kim Il-sung, président de la Corée du Nord, se trouvait à Pékin. Nous sommes autorisés à supposer qu'il voyait de nouvelles possibilités à son profit dans le contexte actuel des événements d'Asie. Il paraît raisonnable de deviner qu'il entendait obtenir l'approbation de Pékin pour une nouvelle tentative de renverser le système actuel de la Corée du Sud.

Il ne résultait pas que les Chinois aient donné à Kim Il-sung la permission de tenter l'aventure. Il est plus probable qu'ils lui aient dit d'y aller doucement et de ne se livrer à aucun acte inconsidéré. Mais le fait que M. Kim se soit rendu à Pékin met en relief l'élément unique le plus important sur l'avenir de la Corée. C'est qu'en réalité l'avenir de la Corée présente un intérêt considérable pour d'autres pays. Et cela implique que le temps approche où les Etats-Unis pourraient bien consulter nos autres pays.

Pendant 25 ans, les Etats-Unis ont été le seul protecteur et défenseur du gouvernement et du système non communiste qui survit dans la moitié méridionale de la Corée du Sud. Kim Il-sung voudrait sans aucun doute exercer sa souveraineté sur toute

la Corée. Mais qui d'autre entend le voir jouer ce rôle?

L'autre pays le plus directement intéressé se trouve être le Japon. Les Etats-Unis sont en Corée parce qu'ils battirent le Japon dans la seconde guerre mondiale. La responsabilité de défendre les intérêts du vaincu incombe au vainqueur. La Corée du Sud est vitale pour la défense du Japon. La Corée du Sud, aux mains d'un ennemi, constitue (comme toujours) un tremplin pour une attaque possible contre le Japon. Les Etats-Unis ont défendu un intérêt japonais — et non un intérêt primordial américain — en protégeant l'indépendance de la Corée du Sud. Le Japon pourrait et devrait commencer à prendre ses propres responsabilités en Corée.

La Chine et l'Union soviétique ont des intérêts communs dans l'avenir de la Corée. Ni l'une ni l'autre n'ont entièrement confiance en Kim Il-sung. Les Chinois l'appellent le « sat révisioniste », durant leur « révolution culturelle ». Cela implique vraisemblablement qu'ils le considèrent beaucoup trop sous l'influence des Soviétiques. Mais assurément cette condition ne doit pas durer indéfiniment.

Kim Il-sung voudrait sans aucun doute exercer sa souveraineté sur toute

doit manœuvrer pour rester le moins neutre entre Pékin et Moscou.

Tant pour l'ékia que pour le fait d'encourager malencontreusement il-sung serait un acte contre-intéressant du Japon. Toutes deux forcent d'améliorer leurs relations avec le Japon. Et toutes deux prônent sans aucun doute une Corée du Sud neutre et petite à une Corée aussi grande que le Nord Vietnam et en état de devenir, avec un loyalisme et une caution tant du côté de Pékin qu'à Moscou. L'état de division réunit Corée, avec le Sud associé aux Etats-Unis et au Japon, et le Nord aux deux avec soin entre Moscou et Pékin.

Comprendre la nature paternelle et maternelle de Dieu et la filiation divine de l'homme, nous sommes libérés d'un sentiment pesant de responsabilité pour notre propre bien-être et celui d'autrui. Nous appuyant moins sur les personnes et plus sur Dieu pour être guidés et dirigés, nous évitons bien des pressions et des inquiétudes qui ont trait à la vie quotidienne. Le reconnaissant comme la source de tout bien, nous pouvons prouver que Dieu prend soin de chacun de Ses enfants de façon abondante et adéquate — quel que soit le besoin.

En tant qu'enfants de Dieu, nous demeurons ensemble en unité parfaite et sommes satisfaits.

Ce fait est de toute évidence le point dans l'intérêt commun de tous les partis qui devrait devenir l'objet d'une action diplomatique ayant pour but la garantie du statut de Corée. Une telle garantie sera signée au profit des Etats-Unis, durant leur « révolution culturelle ». Cela implique vraisemblablement qu'ils le considèrent beaucoup moins assurément cette condition que ceux qui nous entourent.

Le jalouse, la colère, la vengeance,

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
[Une traduction française de cet article religieux apparaît à la page suivante.]

Nous sommes aimés

Chacun de nous est précieux aux yeux de Dieu. Nous sommes tous Ses enfants complets et parfaits, habitant dans la maison de l'Eternel jusqu'à la fin de [nos] jours.

Parce que nous sommes en réalité spirituel, nous ne pouvons jamais être hâts, négligés ou abusés d'aucune manière, quel que soit notre âge ou la circonstance dans laquelle nous nous trouvons. Tout au contraire — nous sommes, dans notre identité spirituelle véritable, aimés, nourris et protégés par Dieu, notre Père-Mère toujours présent, Vérité et Amour divins.

Christ Jésus, l'exemple suprême de la vraie nature idéale de l'homme, recommanda à ses disciples : « N'appelez personne sur le terre votre père ; car un seul est votre Père, celui qui est dans les cieux. » Sa vision inspirée de ce que représentent enfants et parents était de nature pratique et apporta la liberté et l'espoir à l'humanité.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, donne de plus l'explication de l'origine et de l'être divins de l'homme lorsque elle écrit : « Dans la Science l'homme est le rejeton de l'Esprit. Le beau, le bon et le pur constituent son ascendance. »

En réalité, nous ne comprenons aucun élément désagréable ou indésirable. Une compréhension accrue de l'Amour divin et de notre perfection en tant qu'enfant de Dieu nous permettra de prouver cela. Notre héritage est un bon héritage qui nous bénit ainsi que ceux qui nous entourent.

En tant qu'enfants de Dieu, nous demeurons ensemble en unité parfaite et sommes satisfaits.

¹ Psalme 23:6; ² Matthieu 23:9; ³ Sciences et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 63; ⁴ Sciences et Santé, p. 216.

*Christian Science = prononcer 'krééshen' 'sciences'.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne de Mary Baker Eddy, avec la Clef des Ecritures, de Mary Baker Eddy, a été faite avec l'aimable autorisation de l'auteur. On peut l'acheter dans les salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Francis C. Cartlett, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, voir la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

Dans la mesure où nous voyons et comprenons l'identité et la perfection dans ce sens.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint weiterhin.]

Wir werden geliebt

Gott hat jeden von uns liebt. Wir alle sind Seine Kinder — heil und vollkommen — und wohnen „im Hause des Herrn immerdar“.

Da unser Sein in Wirklichkeit geistig ist, können wir niemals gehäuft, vernachlässigt oder auf irgendeine Weise missbraucht werden, was auch immer unser Alter oder die Umstände sein mögen. Ganz im Gegenteil — wir werden in unserem wahren, geistigen Selbst von unserem immer gegenwärtigen Vater-Mutter Gott, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, geliebt, erhalten und beschützt.

Christus Jesus, das erhabenste Beispiel für das wahre ideale Wesen des Menschen, forderte seine Nachfolger auf: „Ihr sollt niemand euren Vater heilten auf Erden; denn einer ist euer Vater, der im Himmel ist.“ Er betrachtete Kindheit und Elternschaft auf eine praktische, inspirierte Art und brachte dadurch der Menschheit Freiheit und Hoffnung.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erläutert den göttlichen Ursprung und das göttliche Sein des Menschen näher, wenn sie schreibt: „In der Wissenschaft ist der Mensch der Sprößling des Geistes. Das Schöne, das Gute und das Reine sind seine Ahnen.“

Wenn wir die Vater- und Mutter-schaft Gottes und die göttliche Sohn-schaft des Menschen verstehen, werden wir einem bedrückenden Verantwortungsgefühl für unser eigenes Wohlergehen und das anderer frei. Wenn wir uns weniger auf Personen und mehr auf Gott um Führung und Leitung verlassen, werden wir großenteils den Streß und die Sorgen des täglichen Lebens. Wenn wir Ihn als den Ursprung aller Guten anerkennen, können wir beweisen, daß Gott für jedes Seiner Kinder in reichem und angemessenem Maße sorgt — was auch immer das Bedürfnis sein mag.

Als Gottes Kinder leben wir in vollkommener Eintracht und sind zufrieden.

¹ Psalm 23:6; Matthäus 23:9; ² Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 63; ³ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 316.

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Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Christian Science Publishers Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

Auskunft über andere christliche-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt die Anfrage bei Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

Was wird die Zukunft für Korea bringen?

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Beaucoup de gens en Corée du Sud sont inquiets sur ce que leur réserve l'avenir. De toute évidence leur inquiétude est fondée. Au moment où Saigon s'écrasait, Kim Il-sung, président de la Corée du Nord, se trouvait à Pékin. Nous sommes autorisés à supposer qu'il voyait de nouvelles possibilités à son profit dans le contexte actuel des événements d'Asie. Il paraît raisonnable de deviner qu'il entendait obtenir l'approbation de Pékin pour une nouvelle tentative de renverser le système actuel de la Corée du Sud.

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Le jalouse, la colère, la vengeance,



Japanese children enjoying a summer shower

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The Home Forum

June 2, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Monday, June 2, 1975



"Gaspe 1951": Photograph by Walter Rosenblum

Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Photography as an art

In times past, the young artist sought out the Master's School, apprenticed himself, painted in the School of a Titian and, as his skill surpassed or varied, sought his own way. But it was always an orderly transition. No so the modern era in art. Today's student alternately resists and learns from a place bearing the title University or School; not from a person.

Only in photography does discipleship go on. The newest of the art forms, "photography," thus follows the oldest of art world

patterns. "Paul Caponigro was a revelation," one photographer proclaims clearly in words posted at an exhibition. "I'm going to spend some time with Ansel Adams," a photographer I consider well-established put it. "Paul Strand's superior photos of Gaspe led me there." Walter Rosenblum observed when exhibiting this work. Imagine an artist trotting away with a jocular, "I'm off to sit at the feet of Willem de Kooning."

Why? Perhaps it is because photographers have a less exalted notion of their work, as

has Rosenblum. Since no ego can deny the need for technical aid, then no ego is embarrassed to admit its source. But there's more. Perhaps because photography is an infant art, giving credit where it's due is no burden to the photographer.

Conversely, credit does not always come to those who deserve it. Rosenblum, the teacher who helped legitimize the form within the schools, has had a far more modest reputation than his peers and teachers until a recent exhibition. A photo-

journalist and humanist, he endevored horse in Gaspe with a tender grace. Inspired by his mentor, Strand, Rosenblum has created here a work outside the social realist stream of his photographs: an evocative and lyrical view, a printed scene, capturing an amateurish, yet documents a place and sets the photographer within the student-to-matured.

Fortunately Danny came. He is a young neighbor who dislikes every kind of mechanical object but is talented about repairing. In a very short time he had the water heater fixed and roaring away so that the task of washing dishes became less. (Except for that leak over my head.)

The rain went on and on with variations. Sometimes it hailed, sleeted, even snowed a few flakes. The rose colored camellias keep blooming as if they enjoyed all this. I wondered about our friend Marty who lives along with horses and dogs, up on Cuyamaca Mountain. She insists on spending winters there though every one tells her not to, as she and her family have a place to stay at a lower elevation. I couldn't phone to ask how she was, as the storm had demolished her phone lines.

Then one late afternoon, just as I had finished chores, my neighbor phoned me. "They! Are you going to the Dux?"

"I am not going to the Dux!" I retorted firmly. "I am bursting forth! I am singing! I am joining Nature's Mardi Gras!"

"You're what?"

I waved gaily to the cock pheasant and four wives, marching primly down the organized pecking order. Up from the frenzy of quacking and scattered

noticed that the ducks were settling into Sibley, Split-level, Ranch-type and frontage. A swan, half flying, half

the water with an air of urgency purpose.

"Hey Ding-a-ding-a-ding!" I called out of tune. "I am going to buy Miss Rosemary and Sweet Basil and Mrs. Penelope and Canterbury Bell."

I backed out of the driveway, narrowly

"Burgen," says my Webster. "Sprout. Shoot. Put forth buds. Grow forth. Come out."

Burgen. Wonderful word. Eat with economy, however, for it means to burst forth, to grow, to expand, to increase, to multiply, to grow fat, with spring. The earth seems to swell and tighten with the force of life pulsing underneath. Then suddenly it splits in a thousand places and youth bursts forth.

In England, in my own West Country, where the winter temperature seldom falls below the high twenties, spring starts her pageant in early March. Indeed, even in February, after a mild winter, the pink almond blossoms sprinkle suburban gardens with drifts of stars. A few weeks later primroses, pale yellow as winter sunshine, are clustered on the mossy banks of deep Devonshire lanes. Then a steady crescendo, a sprouting, a shooting, and suddenly it's May.

'And birds do sing hey ding-a-ding'

Typical English May sensibility, shabby and cold — the east wind prickled with driving spears of rain. But against this grey backdrop the blossom of apple, cherry, pear and plum stand out with all the delicacy of a Japanese painting on silk. And such a buoyancy of birdsong fills the air that the laden trees tremble and their flower petals lie on the young grass like curled shells.

Here in the United States, on Cape Cod, frozen and blizzard-swept for many months, things change more slowly. First the sharp sturdy spears of crocus struggle through our iron-clad clay. Gaining strength through adversity, up they come and the rough bank is suddenly a-sparkle with gold, purple and white. The daffodils, tall and slender, are more reluctant to face the boisterous air,

missing a huge shovelful of topsoil. Head of the Household was hurling out our savage clay.

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And addition is subtraction...

The years turn pages
at our feet
yet we no nearer
come
than sum
of one and one.
For far is near
and old is
mathematics
new.
The whole

unmeasured
From
is
where
we meet
and thought
is all
the I or you
to greet
in trust
we share.

Maxine Le Pellec

The Monitor's religious article

We are loved

Each of us is precious to God. We are all His children, whole and perfect, dwelling in the house of the Lord for ever."

Because our being is really spiritual, we can never be hated, neglected, or abused in any way, whatever our age or circumstances. Quite the contrary — we are, in our true, spiritual selfhood, loved, nourished, and protected by God, our ever-present Father-Mother, divine Truth and Love.

Christ Jesus, the supreme example of the real ideal nature of man, urged his followers to "call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." His was a practical, inspired view of childhood and parenthood, which brought freedom and hope to mankind.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, further explains man's divine origin and being when she writes: "In Science man is the offspring of Spirit. The beautiful, good, and pure constitute his ancestry."

In reality, there is not one unpleasant or undesirable element in our makeup. Increased understanding of divine Love and our perfection as God's child will enable us to prove this. Ours is a goodly heritage, one which blesses us and those around us.

Jealousy, anger, revenge, spite, loneliness, have no part in and cannot touch our real being. We are the loved of Love, God. It is impossible for our lives ever to be scarred or damaged, or our progress retarded or checked. This is because we are spiritual, born of divine Spirit, God. God created the universe spiritually and everything in it, including man, expresses His goodness and perfection.

To the degree that we see and understand man's true spiritual identity and perfection, unpleasant experiences can have no hold over us. Fear, frustration, pain, and disappointment will be erased from our consciousness as we fill it with love, for Love is All. Irrespective of what may seem to be taking place in our lives, we can scientifically know and demonstrate that our real being is forever safe and intact in God.

The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship," it says Mrs. Eddy.

We are at one with God and can never for an instant be separated from His goodness or love. We cannot be deprived of peace or joy or affection. We cannot injure or be injured.

Understanding the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and man's divine sonship, we are freed from a burdensome feeling of responsibility for our own well-being and

that of others. Relying less on individuals and more on God for guidance and direction, we avoid many of the pressures and anxieties of everyday living. Acknowledging Him as the source of all good, we can prove that God cares for each of His children abundantly and properly — whatever the need.

As children of God, we dwell together in perfect union and are satisfied.

*Psalm 23:6; **Matthew 23:9; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 63; ‡Science and Health, p. 316.

DAILY BIBLE VERSE

Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.

Psalms, 37:4, 5

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

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"Live on the edge of the possible"

Like an extending thread
the words spun
from the
television
one by one and
hung
knotted in space.

They remain
with bony persistence
to displace a smoothness

I'm trying to connect
from the patterns in my life.

Thoughts move
stretch to the edge of meaning
to seize what can be grasped

but the line slips away
drawing out the possible.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures: (L)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

My check for \$2.50 enclosed as payment in full.

Susan Morrison

Rises—sets

Fluorescent lighting
Keeps my painting constant on the night wall,
By day my painting rises and sets

Setting slowly greys
Whites last longest

Purples return to twilight
Yellows rise with the sun

Red reappears

My painting high to noon

Its shadows lengthen to late day

Guess I'll leave off fluorescence

While it lives and breathes

And tides the light.

Emile Glen

OPINION

Melvin Maddocks

Suffering tools gladly

Homer Faber had a mother with a dream, as don't we all?

Some mothers' dreams for their sons are compounded out of frustration. To put it bluntly, they want their sons to become the men their husbands, alas, have never been.

Homer's mother was not this sort of woman. In fact, she ranked her husband generally higher than her father in the triumvirate (father-husband-son) that seems to vacillate like a ratings game in women's heads.

But one thing her father had been that her husband emphatically was not: good with his hands. He could, as the saying goes, make his car run with two sticks of gum and a rusty hairpin. Leaky faucets seemed to dry up out of sheer fear when he picked up a wrench. Two turns of a screw, a gentle pat on top, and mantel clocks silent for 50 years would begin to chime again.

Her husband, on the other hand, did not suffer tools gladly. Not only was he helpless at fixing things, he was a genius at destroying them. Door knobs came off in his

hands. The moment he touched a toaster that had operated flawlessly for 15 years it suddenly went berserk and split black crumbs on English muffins.

So, as she made her daily rounds to TV repairmen, to auto mechanics, to the waiting lines in the outer offices of electricians and plumbers, Homer's mother clung to her dream. That her son would balance out between her Mr. Fixit father and her Mr. Wreckit husband. Was this asking too much?

How she watched Homer as a baby! He pounded a workmanlike rattle, He built a mean set of blocks. He pulled electric plugs from their sockets with a certain grace. There was cause for hope.

And there had to be. For the world Homer was growing up in had more and more things to fix (or break), and while the breakers, like Homer's father, are always with us, the fixers were getting harder and harder to find. "My plumber doesn't make house calls" was no longer a joke.

Time passed, and as far as skills went, so did Homer. At 12 he got a B-minus in carpentry. When the television set up over him gave it a kick like everybody else. He was ordinary, which was what his mother had said she would settle for. But now it no longer seemed enough.

One day she was in a bookstore, looking for a paperback of "Robinson Crusoe" — now there was a homo faber for you — when she ran across "Know-How; A Fix-it Book for the Clumsy But Pure of Heart" by Guy Allard, Miron Waskiw, and Tony Hiss (Little, Brown, \$12.50 and \$6.50).

The book had that certain Zen tone so obligatory

these days when writing about subjects like motorcycle.

"A good tool," said the authors, "does work for you. A bad tool makes work for you."

The evening he was given the book the light in Homer's room stayed on until 1:30. He came down to breakfast murmuring: "The first tool you should learn how to use is your eye."

And other quotations. The book was so well written. When the authors stated the repairman's law of probability — if the car won't start, first check the gas tank, etc. — it came out like this: "When you hear hoofbeats, don't look for zebras (unless you are on the Serengeti Plain)."

The book changed Homer's life. Excited by its style, witty prose, he determined to become a writer, like Mr. Ibsen (on the staff of the New Yorker). The only machine he took the slightest interest in was the typewriter his mother had to buy him for his birthday.

On the other hand, his mother began to read the book herself, tuning out the splendid prose but paying a lot of attention to the neat diagrams and the fixer's "recipes" summarized in red. She discovered that it was she who had inherited her father's gifts, and in no time she was putting the knobs back on doors as fast as her husband could take them off.

As a writer, Homer sought a moral for the story he concluded it was this: Don't put a square peg in a round hole — especially if you're really awful with your hands.

Roscoe Drummond

Korea: a role for Congress

Washington

To the President of the United States and members of Congress:

There is a clear and present danger that the slogan "No more Vietnams" will become a poison instead of a panacea.

It should be a warning and to make it a valuable warning we need to fix clearly in mind the essential lesson to be drawn from both the Vietnamese and Korean experience.

Is not this the central lesson: that U.S. military forces must not be committed to war on foreign soil without the advance approval by Congress?

It has already happened twice. President Truman put the United States into war in Korea without going to Congress. President Johnson asked Congress to approve our role in the Vietnamese war only after we were already in it.

These bad precedents have done grievous harm to the nation. They ought not to be repeated.

They are at the point of being repeated at this moment unless something is done about it. Here are the circumstances:

Mr. President, you have given a new assurance to South Korean officials that "we shall keep our troops in South Korea."

There is good reason for giving such assurance. There is gathering evidence that the North Korean Communists, emboldened by the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, see the present moment as opportunity to renew the aggression against South Korea. It cannot be safely discounted and your assurance that we will stand with our South Korean ally could be a deterrent.

But nothing could be more harmful than to have an uncommitted President plotting to keep our troops in South Korea.

Mr. President, you have said that "we shall keep our commitments." There is no assurance that you can keep our commitments unless you do all that is necessary to make Congress your committed partner in doing so. Don't you agree that you need explicit congressional authority to be assured you can make good on the pledge you have made to South Korea?

By Henry S. Hayward

Nairobi, Kenya

Joseph Kamau is a Kikuyu house servant. He is very poor and has a large family to support. Yet Mr. Kamau speaks three languages fluently and finds nothing strange in that fact.

If you ask him which one is his main language, he looks puzzled. "Kikuyu I learned in my village home as a child," he says. "Then there was English which we were all taught in school. And by the time I came to Nairobi, I also had learned Swahili, so I could talk to Kenyans of other tribes.

"Now I use all three, each at the proper time. I look at the face, and my head tells me which tongue to use."

Black Africa: a babble of tongues

Recent conference of the Economic Commission for Africa in Nairobi.

Yet Mr. Kamau's abundance of language highlights a serious problem. For black Africa is groping for a single tongue that can speak with authority for several hundred million people on this continent.

So far they have only the babble of literally hundreds of languages and dialects — and no agreement on one to predominate.

English, French, or any European tongue, is not the answer, according to Africans. "How can I properly denounce the effects of foreign control?" said one. "when I have to use a European language to do so? It is humiliating."

Arabic, the language of many North Africans, was adopted along with French and English as an official working tongue at a

Dublin

direction and an uncommitted Congress refusing to support him.

That is the prospect unless something is done about it soon.

You, Mr. President, are committed to joining in the defense of South Korea if a joining attack comes.

But Congress is not committed.

Your assurance to the South Koreans reaffirms the commitment of your five predecessors in office — Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. You were reaffirming America's word as already given.

But Congress has never pledged its word to keep troops in South Korea.

Since Congress directed the President to remove American troops from Vietnam, there can be no certainty that it would not before very long do the same thing in Korea. Two such actions by the United States would leave the U.S. totally uncertain as an ally and nearly impotent in dealing with an adversary.

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By Francis Rennick

Glasgow

"Scotland says No to Europe — on anybody else's terms, and that means England's." Wild cheers always greet this call by Mrs. Margo Macdonald, leader of the Scottish National Party's campaign against the Common Market, but then Margo is, as the late Raymond Chandler put it, "the kind of blonde to make a bishop kick a hole in a stained glass window."

There will be more to meets the eye, though, in the June 5th referendum. Will Scotland vote to leave not only the Common Market, but the United Kingdom? Some would say yes.

In Central and West Africa, Swahili is known, and a torrent of other tongues being

cultured that are part of the proud African heritage have made the search for language difficult. So does intense nationalism. But the need for a common lan-

guage. The radio networks of Kenya and Tanzania operate day-long services entirely in Swahili,

although both nations also provide English programs, too. But the trend on East Africa's radio and television is toward more Swahili.

In Nigeria, a field disastrously neglected by most London-based commentators — believe that a No vote by Scotland may set off a landslide towards independence. And such a movement might draw Wales and Ulster in its wake.

The Scottish Nationalists hold 11 seats in the House of Commons, against the ruling Labour Party's 40 Scottish seats. But the SNP came second in all but 5 of those 40, quite eclipsing the Tories, and the SNP's popular vote amounted to 800,000 compared with Labour's 1

COMMENTARY

Washington Letter

Manipulating Mayaguez news coverage

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington

Actually, these officials contend, the President on occasion resisted advice from the joint chiefs that might have entailed more force.

They say that while saturation bombing of the Cambodian mainland was not being urged by the military, it was an option that was at least brought to the attention of the President — and which he turned down. They also say that it was the President's own decision to keep the military from bombing a Cambodian vessel which — it later turned out — was carrying crew members of the Mayaguez.

Clearly, public discussion of the methods and even of the fact of intelligence-gathering activities can be detrimental to their effectiveness.

The record of CIA operations division — the department of dirty tricks — is perhaps the best demonstration that democratic controls may not be so bad after all. True, every operation was specifically authorized by the famous "40" Committee (a committee that, significantly, took its name not from a person or a purpose, but from the number of the room where it met). But the members of the 40 Committee (and its lineage predecessors) were busy men, and they did not feel a coterie Congress looking over their shoulders. The results are only too well-known, both in actual excesses, and even more in damaging rumors.

It may be that a democratically controlled department of dirty tricks is not possible, in the sense that elected political leaders will in fact make the effort to keep themselves fully informed in these matters, and to reflect on their public policy consequences. The temptation to play cops and robbers is very great. My own inclination, in any event, would be to bar cover intervention in the affairs of another nation, except in time of war, or as occasionally necessary for the limited purpose of intelligence gathering. The remaining operations would then require a much more limited capability than we now maintain, and could be more closely supervised, and more effectively reviewed after the fact.

Finally — as the theory goes — since these leaks do not conflict, they have been relied on heavily by reporters who found elements of validity in these reports in the very fact that they can be put together so neatly. These "sources" have told this paper that the characterization of Kissinger as the "hawk" and Schlesinger as the "dove" was "utter nonsense." Instead, the sources insist, "there was not a dime's difference between Kissinger and Schlesinger in the advice they gave to the President."

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